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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.---NO. 46. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

Condition of the South.

Speech of Senator Morton at Indianapolis.

The Reconstruction Policy Not Responsible for its Failure.

A New Rebellion Throughout the Southern States—The Louisiana Outbreak Discussed—A Carnival of Murder and Reign of Terror.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 15.—Senator Morton addressed an immense audience at Masonic Hall this evening, upon the past and present condition of the South. He spoke earnestly and calmly, and his remarks throughout were applauded. Those sands who came to hear him were turned away for want of room. The following is a condensed report of his speech:

IS RECONSTRUCTION A FAILURE?

We are told that reconstruction is a failure, and that the recent disturbances by the White Leagues are evidence that it was based upon false principles. I dissent from this entirely. So far as reconstruction has failed, it has been the conduct of its enemies, not because of the intrinsic defects of the system. The resistance offered to it by murderers and desperadoes does not prove it unsound, any more than the violations of the criminal law by thieves proves it unsound. The system of reconstruction is based on the broadest principles of justice, equality and Republicanism. The Fourteenth Amendment excluded a certain class of rebels from holding office, but that class has been diminished by Congress, until it does not number one thousand men, and fifty men. The resistance to reconstruction grows out of the fierce opposition to the abolition of slavery and to the elevation of the negro to civil and political rights. The proposition to establish a White Man's government, excluding the negro from participation, is at war, not only with the system of reconstruction but the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The White Leagues are an armed organization, having but a single principle, which is that all political power, State and national, shall be vested only in white men, excluding negroes totally. They recognize no line of demarkation in politics, except the color line. Their weapons are murder and perjury, and they point to their own deeds of murder as evidence that the system of reconstruction is unsound and a failure. The recent outbursts of murder and violence, not only in Louisiana but throughout most of the Southern States, has, in great part, grown out of a notion that the President would not again interpose to suppress violence in the South, protect the lives and liberties of the people and maintain the State governments in the exercise of their authority. They were mistaken, and the President has again interposed, has disarmed the insurrection in Louisiana, and has notified them in other States that he will enforce the laws for the protection of life, liberty and property. This shows what would be the condition of things in the South if there was a Democratic administration at Washington that would not interfere for the protection of life and property.

CARNIVAL OF MURDER AND CRIME.

For two months, in a majority of Southern States, there has been a high carnival of murder. A reign of terror has again been established, the like of which has not existed since the war. But a small part of the crimes are made known to the Northern public. When negroes and white Republicans are shot in droves we hear about it, with all the excuses and justifications that can be offered; but of the solitary killing, the shooting of negroes in the fields and woods and in their cabins, the public hears nothing. The men who send out the news from the South are, with few exceptions, Democrats, sympathisers with these crimes and some times participators. If they give the news of even the larger massacres, they accompany it with apologies and justifications. The solitary killings pass unnoticed. In many parts of the South the newspapers dare not publish them. The telegraph is loaded with reports that the negroes are rising and have conspired to exterminate the whites and that the whites are standing on the defensive; but when the facts finally come out, it turns out that only negroes and white Republicans are killed. These stories are disgustingly stupid and silly, and when Northern newspapers republish and credit them, they degrade their own intelligence. We remember how the negroes were slandered during the war, when they knew their masters were fighting for their perpetual slavery. All the negroes ask is to be let alone, to be known as well that they cannot cope with the whites in any struggle with arms; they have little property and comparatively few arms; they are not able to defend themselves. These wicked calumnies are made the pretext for assassinations in every part of the South.

THE NEW REBELLION UNIVERSAL.

The White Leaguers, or the Ku-Klux—or they are the same thing—go gunning for negroes. They hunt them like squirrels; they murder them singly and by the score, upon false pretexts or upon none. In many cases white Republicans are murdered. It is not a war of races; it is a war of one race upon another, and, broadly, it is a war against the Republicans by the Democratic white and black. This, not from apprehensions of social equality or fear of the Civil Rights bill, but to make his a White Man's government and reduce the negroes, as nearly as possible, to slaves. You have heard of the butcheries recently, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and other States, and I have not more or strength to enumerate them. The recent outbursts have not been confined to one State; they run through nearly the whole South.

LOUISIANA, FOR EXAMPLE.

Louisiana is just now attracting more attention than the others. On Monday, the White League conspiracy broke out in Louisiana, overturned the State government and attempted to establish a new one. In the conflict in New Orleans, thirty-two men are reported killed and fifty wounded. To understand the condition of Louisiana, we must go back eight months. During that time the State has been made a vast slaughter-house, the murders extending to almost every plantation. In 1866, the Republicans, in a Convention of the Mechanics' Institute, to prepare amendments to the Constitution, were set upon by the police and a vast mob armed with ruffians, and more than two hundred killed and wounded less than thirty minutes. The details that butchery, given by the committee at investigated it, were sickening and never excelled in atrocity. In the spring of 1868, the State being reconstructed, an election was held under the protection of the Government of the United States, consisting of all a fair election, and the Republicans carried the State by 26,000 majority. In the summer, the Ku-Klux were organized. Between September 1st and the November election, 1,000 were killed and wounded over two thousand persons, mostly negroes, as shown by the report of the Committee of Congress. The cruelties perpetrated are never exceeded by the Indians, nor did the Committee examine the whole State. A reign of terror was created, Republicans were kept from the polls and the Democrats carried the November election by 54,000 majority, making a change of 67,000 votes. In some parishes the Republicans cast not a single vote; in others two; in others ten. After that, negroes for some time were not shot in droves, but the stream of solitary murder held on.

ELECTION OF WARMOUTH.

Warmouth, a young man of character, had been elected Governor in the spring by Republicans; but fraud and corruption carried in many schemes of fraud, in which most of his partners were Democrats. In 1871 the Republicans cast him off, the administration at Washington rejected him, and the Democrats, who had denounced him as having ruined the State, took him to their embrace and formed a coalition by which they were to carry the State and he was to be made United States Senator. In the bargain, he secured the machinery of election, which was all in his hands, as Governor, as well as the State offices. Louisiana was notoriously Republican as clearly as Vermont or Massachusetts. The moment it believed that Warmouth controlled fraud enough to overcome that majority, their entire hopes were based on fraud.

ELECTION OF 1872.

They went into the election with full knowledge that they could only succeed by fraud. It was the most fraudulent election ever held in the United States. Senator Carpenter in the majority of the Senate Committee declared in organized fraud. Republicans went into it knowing they were to be swindled. When the election was over they still claimed that they had carried the State by four or five thousand majority, and that if the election had been fair they would have had seven or twenty thousand majority. It was proven before the Senate Committee that the returns from seven parishes that were relied on to elect McKneery, in the majority of 5,000, had been forged. The majority report of the Senate Committee, through Mr. Carpenter, reported a bill to provide for a new election—a bill to only seat the Governor, a majority report, insisting that Kellogg was elected, giving a majority, notwithstanding the frauds. It seems to be understood by many, that the majority reported in favor of McKneery. They did no such thing. They reported that he was not elected. I do not state that the Republicans did not also commit frauds. To use the language of the Committee, they attempted to fight the Devil with fire." The Senator then proceeded to discuss the composition and proceedings of the returning and that counted the votes. The Supreme Court, three of the four members of which had been elected four years before and were not connected in any way with these troubles, declared that the Lynch returning board was the lawful board, and that their decision, that Kellogg was elected, was conclusive. The Senator described the interference of United States Judge Durell and Marshal Packard, as not justify the interference of him, nor the irregularities of the Lynch board; but that interference did not change the question of right, nor invalidate what had been done. The Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that the Kellogg government is a lawful government. The President, in five different ways, recognized it. The House of Representatives recognized it, by admitting a member on Kellogg's certificate. The Senate did so, by repeatedly refusing to pass a bill for a new election.

COLFAX AND COUSHATTA.

The Senator reviewed the Colfax massacre, where one hundred colored men were killed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and only one white man was hurt. He then sketched the Coushatta murders, and continued: For all these inhuman crimes, not a man has been punished. I am no advocate of Kellogg, but it is only just to say that he has not belonged to any of the plundering rings, and no robbery or stealing has been brought home to him. The Republicans of Louisiana are not free from fraud. I have no apology for them. But they are trivial, when compared with the system of murder by which their ranks are decimated and the whole State demoralized. The reign of terror destroys the integrity of men, as well as their courage. Their enemies, in Louisiana, claim that the charges of frauds, and misgovernment which they make against Republicans shall obscure and hide the fact that Louisiana has been one vast theatre of murder for four years. If the people of Louisiana would not have their State blighted, they must stop the murder business. They cannot expect an honest government. We have got past the point where it is necessary to inquire who was elected Governor. A government cannot exist in any State without there be some tribunal to determine who has been elected. Some things can be considered as settled. The Kellogg government has gone on nearly two years. The seizure of the State by the McEnery faction, was in the nature of a Mexican pronunciamento. If it is tolerated in the State, it will be adopted in others; it would be the introduction of Mexican politics. There is but one salvation for the South—the recognition of the equal civil and political rights of the colored people, the prosecution of life, liberty and property. There must be toleration for all opinions and for all parties. It must be as safe for Republicans as for Democrats. It is useless to be said of the irregularities by which the Kellogg government was established, that it is undoubtedly true that it represented a majority of the people of the State. But if McEnery had been placed in office, it would have been by a fraud unequaled in extent and wickedness. To have expected the Republicans of Louisiana to submit to the fraud, and maintain order upon all occasions, while they were being murdered upon every hand, was absurd.

APOLOGIES FOR MURDER.

Two apologies are offered for the murder of black and white Republicans throughout the South generally. First, That the whites are driven to it by the robberies of the carpet-baggers. This is a self evidently weak and senseless falsehood; for the murders and punishments are not visited upon the thieves, but upon the innocent and the poor. Thieves have always found Democratic partners. When discovered and kicked out of the Republican party they have been warmly received by the Democratic party. The case of Warmouth is a notable fact. Governor Moses, of South Carolina, is not a carpet-bagger, but a native and said to have some of the best blood in the State in his veins. He has been kicked out overboard by the Republicans. If he offers to join the Democratic party he will probably be received, and thenceforth they will be silent as to his crimes.

The next excuse is that the negroes have conspired and armed themselves to exterminate the whites, and that these murders are committed by whites in self-defence. These are stupid lies, manufactured by knaves, to be believed by idiots. Governor Kellogg, in his speech the other night, complained that the Government was sending troops into the South, but made no mention of the cause to which they were sent—no allusion to the murders and massacres which have taken place. He left his audience to infer that it was simply an outrage of the Government and without cause, and then went on to tell them what the people were outraged and exasperated by the formation of oath-bound leagues of negroes. That was the old story that had occurred in 1868, 1870 and 1872. It was impossible for the Governor to pick it out of the gutter, put it on its legs again and make it serve as an apology for these recent murders.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT.

The beginning of all improvement and all restoration in the South must consist in the cessation of murder. While that prevails, it is idle to hope for reform. It is the greatest of all crimes, and where it is dominant it demoralizes and destroys the integrity and character of all the elements of a nation, as a reign of terror, and until that stream of murder is dried up, will not be safe for the South to live, and many who are there will get away as fast as they can. There can be no improvement in education, agriculture, manufactures or in any department of business, until there is security for life and property.

THE INDIANS.

True Account of the Fight of Colonel Miles' Command---The Loss Small and His Troops Victorious.

CHICAGO, September 21.—Col. Miles, in a dispatch dated the 5th inst., and seventy-five miles south of the Red river, advised Gen. Pope that he should fall back for supplies. His dispatch, received by Gen. Sheridan to-day, is dated from the camp on the Washita river, September 14th, and came *via* Fort Dodge, leaving there on the 17th inst. He says:

"I find that after leaving the Canadian river Major Lyman, commanding the escort to the supply train, was attacked by from 300 to 400 Indians. On the morning of the 9th inst. the Indians charged on the train several times and made every effort to capture it, fighting so determinedly as to detain it for three days. The fight was very close, and the train completely surrounded. On the third day the Indians abandoned the attack, retiring almost every man. From all the information I can get here since my arrival, I believe they formed no part of the body we drove off the Staked Plains. They were believed to have been led by Santanta and Big Tree. During the fight, Lieut. Lewis, of the Fifth Infantry, was severely wounded in the knee; Sergeant Beaumond, Company I, Fifth Infantry; killed; Sergeant Single, Sixth Cavalry; Private Buck, Fifth Infantry, and Wagon Master Sanford were wounded, the latter mortally. The officers estimate the number of Indians killed at fifteen, and many more wounded. Private Pettijohn, of the Sixth Cavalry, was killed near the camp on McClelland's creek on the 11th. Lieut. Baldwin will have informed you of his successful encounter with the Indians while coming in as a bearer of dispatches. That portion of the force that attacked Major Lyman, attacked a party of six, bearing dispatches, who entrenched themselves in sand, and after a desperate fight all day, in which one courier was killed and four wounded, they compelled the Indians to retire, having killed twelve. Whenever we have fought them they have been severely punished, with a comparatively slight loss on our side. This command now occupies the vallies of McClelland creek, Sweet Water and the Washita. Major Price's command is camped near us, acting independently."

General Pope, in the communication enclosing Colonel Miles' report, say Miles has been enough to beat any Indians that can be met.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

TOPEKA, Ks., September 21.—Information from the scene of operations against the Indians in the Southwest, is to the effect that a train of supplies escorted by the Indians on the Washita was released by a force from Camp Supply on the 14th, and in continuing its march southward was met by Col. Miles' command, which went into camp some distance south of the Canadian. The Indians are moving south, and apparently trying to avoid a general engagement.

TENNESSEE.

The President's Answer to the Protest of Governor Brown---Six Gibson County Men Held by the United States Court.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The President this afternoon sent the following telegram to Governor Brown, of Tennessee:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 19.

Hon. John C. Brown, Governor of Tennessee:

Sir—Your dispatch of yesterday has been received and referred to the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee for advice, as there is now no official information of his proceedings here. When his report is received, I will give you a more definite answer, or have the Attorney General do so. I will state, however, that it is very gratifying to know that the State authorities of Tennessee are disposed to suppress and punish the crimes of lawlessness so dangerous to life and so opposed to every political, financial and moral interest of the State. But the Constitution makes it my duty to enforce the acts of Congress, and Congress has passed laws giving the United States jurisdiction in such cases as are referred to in your dispatch. No special order has been given to Federal officials in Tennessee, further than the circular of September 3d, of the Attorney General, which is general in its nature, and constitutes instructions to all Marshals and District Attorneys whenever violations of said Acts may occur. I will add, that the State and General Governments, as you must know, may have concurrent jurisdiction over the same offense, as for example, in cases of counterfeiting, and the action of State authorities in such cases does not prevent the General Government from proceeding against offenders.

U. S. GRANT.

THE GIBSON COUNTY PRISONERS.

MEMPHIS, September 19.—The Gibson county prisoners, nine in number, were brought before United States Commissioner Garrett this morning at ten o'clock. There being no conflict testimony in the cases of W. E. Eldridge, James L. Morgan and W. P. Peoples, they were discharged. There was a conflict of testimony in the cases of J. P. Warren, Fred L. Hudson, Monroe Morgan, H. M. Fley, J. P. Hale and Deputy Sheriff Madison McKnight, and they were held in the sum of $3,000 each to appear before the United States District Court next Monday. They gave bond and all left for home this evening.

DISASTER BY FIRE.

FALL RIVER MILL BURNED.

Twenty Operatives Lose Their Lives.

THREE MISSING AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

Terrible Panic Among the Employees.

Vivid Account of the Conflagration---List of Dead---Loss and Insurance.

BOSTON, September 19.—The following account of the fire in Fall River to-day, is taken from a dispatch to the Boston *Journal*.

THE LOCATION.

Mills numbers one and two, of the Granite Works, had been running a out twenty minutes, when the operatives in No. 1 were startled by a cry of fire and the escape of smoke from the fourth story. In this, next to the upper, floor was the mule warp spinning department, and there were nearly one hundred girls at work under a male overseer. On the upper floor, the fifth, about thirty girls were employed spooling and warping cotton. These were the youngest of the operatives. With the alarm the flames seemed to leap to this attic, coming from the windows below and up the great tower in the centre of the building, in which were all the stairs communicating with each story.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire caught in the mule spinning story, in the northwest end of the mill, from friction in the mule head, and, spreading by means of the oil on the floor and about the machinery, with great quickness, rushed towards the center tower, the only means of escape for those in the fourth and fifth stories, besides four fire escapes, two on each gable end. Once getting into the tower, the flames ran up to and through the single entrance to the fifth story, then, springing across to the mules, filled the two great rooms, 90x450 feet, with dense black smoke and flame.

THE FIFTH STORY OPERATIVES.

While the flames were making such terrible headway, the operatives became fairly wild. Some owners saw there was no way possible to check the fire, and gave their sole attention to those who, they had at work. They called to them to save themselves, and pointed out ways of escape, principally the fire ladders. The overseer of the spooling room, who remained till nearly suffocated, states that the scene in his room (and it must have been worse in the room below) cannot be depicted. Children ran about crying and begging piteously to be saved, yet wrenching themselves away when taken forcibly to the tower while yet there was some chance, or to the rear ladder that reached to the second windows of the south end, opening upon the roof of the balcony at the head of the Twelfth street fire ladders. It was impossible to get the great majority to take to this method to save their lives. Some wanted clothing, others something else. As the fire frightened them away from these ladders, the flames, fanned by a breeze of the south gable end, nearly sixty feet from the ground, but dared not jump down. Cotton ropes were put out for them to slide down, but only a few availed of the rope be lowered than than there was a rush for it from the story below. Too many would take hold, when it would bread and all clinging to it would come down in a bunch.

ON THE FOURTH FLOOR.

Similar scenes were going on in the mule spinning room. The flames had ascended rapidly to the entrance of the tower on the fourth floor, cutting off this means of escape; but the operatives had in the two ladders of the south gable directly before them, and were urged by the overseers and citizens below to take them. Some did, but others rushed back through the balcony and dropped or threw themselves from the guards. There was ample time for every one to have been saved, had the girls selected reasonable means.

EFFORTS TO RESCUE THE INMATES.

The Superintendent, as soon, as the alarm was given, rushed to the upper story and, with the overseers, did all that was possible to save life. When the means provided for escape in the mill were rendered unavailable by the heat, flames and smoke, the people procured beds and mattresses for the poor unfortunates to jump upon, and many did throw themselves from the windows, to almost every one of which receive fatal or terrible injuries. The firemen worked to keep the flames out of the south end, whither many operatives had fled. The ladders, as long as a command, were used to rescue girls, and it is said four firemen lost their lives while thus engaged. One fireman was lowered from the roof by a brother fireman into the building, and remained so long trying to drive the girls forth that he had to be let go by those who held his rope, they being driven away by the smoke, and he was lost.

MORGUES AND HOSPITALS

were speedily improvised, the Mission Chapel being taken for the latter, and as fast as the girls could be picked from under the windows of the mill, stretchers were ready to carry them to either the chapel or the Central Station. At the latter place, twenty-five dead bodies were soon lying, and other unfortunate had been taken to stations or their homes. In a number of instances, bodies could not be recognized, they were so disfigured, begrimed and dirt-covered. In the Mission Chapel were those whose sufferings were intense. Every doctor in the city was summoned at the earliest moment. It is not too high to place the number of killed at forty, and injured at twice that number.

CONDITION OF THE BUILDING.

The fire was under control shortly before half-past eight. Then the entire roof had not fallen, nor had the walls crumbled much below the eaves of the north side. The flames had been kept almost outside of the building south of the tower, and so a portion of the fourth and fifth floors were left. The roof north of the tower fell in, and took with it the tops of the gable end wall, a portion of the fifth floor and nearly all the side walls crashing through the third story. The carding and two weaving floors remained intact.

LOSS OF STOCK AND MACHINERY.

The Granite Mills had been for some time running on full time, and turn out fifty thousand pieces of print cloth per week, and it is supposed that a considerable amount of stock is ruined either by fire or water and smoke. A large amount of machinery is also rendered useless, principally, however, in the two upper stories. The most expensive is still good, and the engines and boilers are uninjured. The insurance, it is therefore expected, will cover all loss to property. It is reported, however, that the walls will have to be taken down, as the granite, of which the building was constructed, is cracked by the heat.

Work in the other mills was suspended, that the operatives might assist in the rescue of their fellow-beings, as there were members of one family are, in several instances, among the now incomplete lists of killed, wounded and missing.

SAVED BY HIS OPERATIVE.

Julia Coffey states that when she first heard the alarm of fire, heavy columns of smoke burst through the spool room door. A crowd of little children surrounded the overseer and with him, rushed for the staircase, but they were forced back by the flames. Then all made for the elevator, but it would not work. At this juncture leaping from the windows commenced. A number of men in the room began uncoiling a long rope, to let the operatives to the ground. Several were landed in safety, when it was burned off twenty-five feet from the ground.

The smoke had become so dense that those who remained crowded the windows for air. Some, leaping headforemost, were killed; others, suffocated, fell back and perished in the flames.

Telegrams have been received from Governor Talbot and the Mayors of Boston, Lawrence and other points, offering assistance.

A CORONER'S JURY

has been summond to thoroughly investigate the sad catastrophe. They will meet Monday.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The Granite Mills were incorporated in 1863, with a capital of four million dollars, and employed about 450 males and females in this, No. 1, mill. The insurance is $450,000, distributed among Boston, Providence and other Eastern companies. Insurance agents estimate the loss at sixty per cent. of the amount, and that the value of the portion of the mill not burnt is $157,000.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 20.—The following list of the killed and wounded at the mill disaster yesterday, is verified by the police and mill records:

Killed—Honora Coffee, Catherine Connell, Margaret Dillon (ten years old), Albert Fenly, Gertrude Gray, Mary Healy, Margaret Harrington (fifteen years old), Margaret Healy (ten years old), Ellen J. Hunetr, Thomas Karuny, Mary Lasonda, Bridget Murphy, Kate Murphy, Margaret Murphy, Jas. Newton (ten years old), Frederick Porter (twelve years old), Anna Smith, Jas. Smith (nine years old), Jas. Turner (the elevator tender, fifty years old), Victoria Warner. Total killed, 20.

Reported missing by police—Michael Devine, Catherine Healy and Ellen Healy. Total, 3. These names are not on the mill books.

Wounded—Mary Borden, will recover; Julia Coffee, recovery doubtful; Mary Burns, will recover; Anna Daley, recovery doubtful; Thomas Gibson, Annie Haley, recovery doubtful; Ellen Donley, recovery doubtful; Kate Harrington, will recover; Jonah Healy, recovery doubtful; Ellen Jonas, recovery probable; Arabella Keith, recovery doubtful; Edson Keith, will recover; Bridget Lanegan, will recover; Julia Mahony, fatal spinal injuries; James Mason, recovery doubtful; Bella Moorehead, will recover; Nancy Mullen, will recover; Annie O'Brien, recovery probable; Delia Porter, recovery probable; Joseph Rainsbottom, will recover; Mary Rigby, head injured, will recover; Katie Smith, will recover; Hannah Stafford, will recover; Annie Sullivan, will recover; Katie Sullivan, will recover; Margaret Sullivan, recovery doubtful; Hanna Towney, fatal internal injuries; Margaret Towney, will recover; Bertha Woodel, will recover; William Unnecomba, will recover.

Other than mill hands injured—A. J. Bidescomb and A. Cobley, while assisting the mill hands, injured in the head, will recover. The following firemen were injured: Wm. Clarke, will recover; George K. Read, will recover; John Greenquinn, Wm. Brookfield, Smith, wounded, 36; fatally, 2; recovery doubtful, 13; will recover 21.

The opening session of the coroner's jury will be held in the Court House at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, in charge of Coroner W. White.

LOUISIANA.

All Quiet on the Mississippi.

Kellogg's Police on Duty In New Orleans.

McEnery Parish Officials Surrender in Peace.

THE SURRENDER COMPLETE.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The following telegram has been received at the War Department from General Emory:

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, September 20, 1874. }

To the Adjutant General of the United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Yesterday the State authorities replaced the temporary police force by the regular police force of the city. It was feared that this change might cause some disturbance, and troops were posted at various points in the city, but the night passed quietly. I think this may be taken as an evidence that the surrender was complete and in good faith, for by a peculiarity of the law of Louisiana the police force of this city is organized under the State law, and under direct control of the Governor.

(Signed) W. H. EMORY,
Col. and Brevet Maj. Gen. Commanding.

WHY KELLOGG SURRENDERED SO HASTILY.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—General James Longstreet, Commander-in-chief of Kellogg's army, says the State House and arsenals were surrendered for want of ammunition to defend them, and places the responsibility on Attorney General Field, who refused to sign the requisition of $20,000, made by the last Legislature.

General Judge Dibble, in a letter to the *Picayune*, says he received two shots from a window in the State House by those who deliberately fired at him while standing there looking on, but taking no part in the fight last Monday.

SURRENDER ON THE OTHER SIDE.

FRANKLIN, La., September 21.—The McEnerylan officials, who took possession of their offices on Wednesday last, surrendered them to the Kellogg officials this morning. All is quiet.

THE CONFERENCE COMES TO NAUGHT.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—The Conference Committee that have been holding daily sessions since Thursday last, had their final interview this afternoon. The object of the conference was to arrange for the joint supervision and control of the machinery of the November election. Everything apparently progressed satisfactorily, until the question of the composition of the Returning Board was reached. This board, which is the key to the whole election scheme, consists of five members elected by the last Senate. The law provides that vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board. The McEneyrites proposed that three vacancies should be created, two of the vacancies to be filled by them. The other to be filled by the joint action of the parties, who should select some gentleman of irreproachable character without regard to his party connections. This proposition was positively declined by the Republican Committee, and the Conference Committee finally adjourned without results.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Austria.

BISMARCK'S DESIGN ON DENMARK.

VIENNA, September 19.—The *New Free Press* to-day says that the expulsion of the Danish sympathisers from Schleswig is attributable to the design of Bismarck to force Denmark to enter the German Federation. Bismarck, says the *Press*, proposed to the Danish Government to tender the Bund with his whole kingdom, Germany then to cede the whole of Schleswig to Denmark, and to guarantee the integrity of Denmark; that the Danish fleet should become an integral part of the German fleet, and German ports should be established in Danish colonies; but King Christian declined to accept the proposal.

Spain.

BOURBON CANDIDATE FOR THE FRENCH THRONE.

MADRID, September 19.—The *Iberia* says the Duke of Parma and the Counts Casta and Bari have had a conference with Don Carlos, and agreed that he should be the sole representative of the four Bourbon branches, with the presumptive right to the French throne.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide Near Erie.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 20, 1874.

A. Lorsy, an old man fifty-four years old, was found yesterday hanging to a beam in the back part of his house, four or five miles from this city. The body had apparently been hanging three or four days. The old man, by reason of domestic troubles, had been living alone. Insanity is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide.

Suicide at Sharon, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., September 19, 1874.

A man named Yockoskey, a Pole by birth, hung himself this morning, about half-past eight, in a barn belonging to Alex. Daus, a tailor, for whom he had been at work for the last year or so. For the last four weeks he had been under the influence of liquor most of the time, and it is presumed that in a fit of temporary insanity he committed the rash deed. Another victim of intemperance.

Sunday Shooting at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., September 20, 1874.

This morning the daughter of Samuel Hudson gave birth to an illegitimate child. Hudson armed himself and attempted to kill her alleged seducer, Joseph Hallam. Hudson was arrested and is now in jail.

Will of a Benevolent Philadelphian.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—The will of Miss Mary D. Brown, probated to-day, distributes $130,000 among charitable institutions of this city. Twenty thousand dollars is divided between the male and female departments of the Pennsylvania Hospital; ten thousand dollars to Pennsylvania Hospital in this city; a like amount to the German Episcopal and Catholic hospitals, and fifteen thousand dollars to the Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

A New Cattle Disease.

NEWBURG, N. Y., September 21.—A carload of twenty-one cattle, from Buffalo, were attacked by a mysterious disorder at Washingtonville, Orange county, Saturday. Eight suddenly died, and others will die. The disease is conjectured to be an affection of the lungs, caused by the recent dry weather and long confinement in the cars.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1874.

Southern Federal Officeholders.

The Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury, under whom the bulk of the the Federal offices in the Southern States are held, have determined to dismiss any person holding office, against whom any charges of incapacity or doubtful official responsibility may be made with sufficient substantiation in the way of facts and upon competent authority. It is admitted by both these officers, that a large number of persons entirely unfit by education have worked their way into these positions. It is now proposed to make so much of a concession to the respectable element of Southern society as to weed these persons out as fast as they can be reached. The troubles in the South have brought not a few of these characters to the surface, and it is not wondered at that so much dissatisfaction has been expressed. Without reflecting upon the creatures of the former Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, it is quite evident that they were grossly deceived, and if a healthier state of feeling is to be encouraged in the South, it is admitted that the Federal patronage should be in the hands of only superior men. It is possible that this sentiment will soon prevail in every one of the Executive Departments of the Government. This importing of Federal officeholders from other States than those in which they are appointed, has long been looked upon as a glaring mistake, and steps will be taken to remedy the evil; provided, of course, responsible residents can be found. Now that there are indications of a cessation of the hostile spirit recently exhibited in portions of the Southern States, the causes of the troubles are beginning to be analyzed and commented upon.

Southern Congressmen Abroad.

Pending the uprising in New Orleans, the President was constantly beset by Senators and Representatives, who poured in here from the South and invested the Presidential office. It is learned that the President remarked of these, that "whenever there was a shot fired, or any sort of a disturbance of the peace, these people at once congregated at Washington, instead of remaining among their constituents and using their offices to preserve order and to bring the refractory element back to quiet and peace." This is a phase of their official functions which they do not appreciate, and, preferring a whole skin to the glory of forming an impotent appearance at Washington is generally the forerunner of an outburst of popular feeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1874.

Estimates for Next Fiscal Year.

The heads of bureaus in the different executive departments are now busily engaged in preparing the estimates for the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year. The action of the House Committee on Appropriations, at the last session of Congress, in returning the estimates for revision; has, it seems, acted with salutary effect, and the amounts are being placed upon a figure as the necessities of the service will admit. In one of the departments, where the estimates were submitted to the Secretary for his approval prior to being forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose department the estimates from every branch of the Government are collected for submission to Congress, the Secretary used his prerogative of supervision in such a degree that the subordinates were struck with no little confusion. If this spirit be carried into every department, there will be a material reduction in the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year. The appropriations for 1874 showed an increase of sixteen millions over 1873, and those of 1875 a decrease of over nineteen millions as compared with 1874. It is now proposed to make the amount for 1876 even less than the present year.

Suppression of the Counterfeiters.

The daily returns of receipts for internal taxes continues to afford encouraging signs of a rapid awakening of business activity. The receipts for the fiscal year to date, two months and twenty-one days, foot up $23,496,871. The total for the month of September to date, is $6,071,292; and the total for the month is estimated at $9,000,000. Letters received at the Treasury Department from officials in every part of the country, are also replete with gratifying evidences of the business situation shown by the returns of the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Recuperation from the Panic.

A high official remarked to-day, that the effects of the panic which began in this city last year, were, according to his official sources of information, slowly but effectually passing away. But he thought that the restoration of confidence seemed to be particularly slow, and that, in his judgment, this was owing to a greater chance having been attained in the resumption of a healthful activity in all branches of business. He thought that if there were no unexpected disturbances, such as the recent events in the South seemed to prognosticate, but to all appearances now happily averted, the business of the country would now rapidly continue to gain strength. He thought that the point of full recuperation had not yet been reached, nor would it be fully till a large increase to which the circulating capital has become fixed in buildings, factories, railroads, bridges and other of the machinery required for the maintenance of commerce, and for the comfort and convenience of those engaged in the work. We are thus presented with the extraordinary fact that, while waste of labor and materials to the extent of thousands of millions—had been attended by an actual decline in the price of money, an application of other thousands of millions to the work of production has caused, and is causing, such an increase in the power of money monopolists as to threaten ruin to some of the most important industries for which so many and so important works have been constructed.

That the cause thus alleged for the existence of the present extraordinary state of things has no foundation in fact will be obvious to those who reflect that, whatever may be the uses to which it is applied, money never diminishes in quantity by reason of such application. Let a railroad company call for a million of dollars to-day and let it forthwith distribute the same among laborers, mechanics, land owners, and rolling mill proprietors, it will at once again present itself in the pockets of the former, and in the bank accounts of the latter, ready to be again put to the same uses taken place. The more instant the exchange of money for labor and materials the less is the quantity of money used; and since Lee surrendered to Grant, and unless the strong arm of Federal power can avert calamity I can see nothing in the future very gloomy, except the dark cloud of the South, ruin to the national interests of the country, and death to those of us who uphold the honor and integrity of the nation, and demand submission to the laws of the United States.

Thimble Making.

The manufacture of thimbles is very simple, but singular interesting. Coin silver is principally used, and is obtained by purchasing coin dollars. Hence it happens that the profits of the business are affected instantaneously by all the variations in the nation's greenback promises to pay. The first operation strikes a novice as almost wicked, for it is nothing else than putting a lot of bright silver dollars, fresh from the mint, into a dirty crucible and melting them up into solid ingots. These are rolled out to the required thickness, and cut by a stamp into circular pieces of any required size. A solid round bar of the size of the inside of the intended thimble, moved by powerful machinery up and down in a bottomless mould of the outside of the same thimble, bends the circular piece into the thimble shape as fast as they can be placed under the descending bar. Once in shape, the work of brightening, polishing and decorating is done upon a lathe. First, the blank form is fitted upon a spindle by revolving rod. A slight touch of a sharp chisel takes a thin shaving from the end, another does the same on the side, and the third rounds off the rim. A round steel rod, dipped in oil and pressed upon the surface, gives it a lustrous polish. Then a little revolving steel wheel, whose edge is a raised ornament, held against the revolving blank, prints that ornament just outside the rim. A second wheel prints a different ornament around the centre, while a third wheel with sharp points makes the indentions on the lower half and end of the thimble. The inside is brightened and polished in a similar way, the thimble being held in the revolving mould. All that remains to be done is to boil the completed thimbles in soapsuds, to remove the oil, brush them up and pack them for the trade.

Mr. Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, notes that the earliest Pennsylvania school book was published in 1675, and the edition necessarily very small indeed, for in those days the school teacher possessed the only one in the locality. It must have been a sort of educational encyclopedia, for it was at the same time primary, secondary, grammar and Sunday school book; it contained several alphabets, a large assortment of hard, biblical names, and made Scriptural quotations, a list of all names by which his Satanic majesty is called in the Good Book; a catechism of 107 questions; and it treated of the "Seven Arts," that is to say, Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Astronomy, Geometry, Music and Arithmetic.

THE CURRENCY.

Letter from Hon. Henry C. Carey to the Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR:—The scheme now before the public, having in view an amelioration of the condition of our monetary affairs, are in number almost legion, and yet, among their authors there are very few who seem even to have desired to ascertain the real causes of disease preparatory to prescribing the remedy by means of which, as they believed, health might be restored. They it is which I propose now to exhibit, and to that end beg to ask your attention to a brief statement of facts occurring in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the rebellion, and in the years which have since succeeded, as follows:

Writing two years before the attack on Fort Sumter, Mr. Edward Everett was led, after careful inquiry, to estimate the private debt of the country, apart from that of trade, manufactures, or agriculture, at fifteen hundred millions of dollars—"a mountain load," as he described it, "more deadly than fever or plague, more destructive than the frosts of spring, or the blights of summer;" and yet, multifarious as were the evils then so clearly presenting themselves to him as resulting from so sad a state of things, he had evidently failed to appreciate, to even a tithe of its real extent, the power thereby given to

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

THERE are in Washington far too many "prominent Republicans" from Louisiana and other Southern States. They should turn their steps in the direction in which duty lies—homeward.

THE foreign imports at the Port of Philadelphia for the month of August amounted in value to $1,917,008; of which only $835,190 was in foreign bottoms, against $1,080,818 in American vessels—a victorious fact which speaks sufficiently for itself.

THE credit of Pennsylvania, at home and abroad, is better at present than ever before, and State taxes were never so low as now. These results, achieved under successive Republican administrations, furnish an all-sufficient answer to the empty but incessant gabble of the Democracy concerning "Radical extravagance and misrule."

A MATTER of great importance for the Republican voters of the State to bear in mind is, that a Republican United States Senator depends upon a Republican majority in the State Legislature. The possibility of the Keystone State being represented in the United States Senate by a Democrat is by no means to be regarded with indifference. No efforts should be spared to secure a strong working majority in the Legislature.

SPEER does not submit gracefully to his defeat in the Huntingdon Congressional district. It is said he vows deep revenge on STENGER, the successful nominee, and as STENGER has no chance, anyhow, Huntingdon proposes to open up on him a galling fire in the rear. The district, fortunately, is Republican, and Gen. WISTER, of Perry, will be quite sufficient for STENGER, without SPEER'S aid.

IT APPEARS that, during the brief ascendancy of the New Orleans insurgents, a self-constituted "committee of citizens," acting in the interest of PENN, undertook to exercise censorship over the telegraph, rummaged the files and documents in the office, and made copies of took the originals of all the telegrams of a political tenor of which there was a record. Unless our memory is at fault, there is a United States statute which makes such actions a penal offense, triable by a United States Court. These malignant thieves should be without delay arrested and dealt with according to law.

THE general tenor of the leading journals of the country with regard to the fall trade is, that it is thus far about equal to the expectations of those who predicted a moderate volume, and that there is nothing in it calculated to give joy to the croakers. The season will most likely be one more of equal distribution than of spasm, which means, commercially, a safe and satisfactory trade. Eastern merchants have also come to realize the fact that Chicago and other large Western business centers have of late years done, as they are now doing, no small share of the trade which used to be done at New York and Boston. This feature, indeed, is growing more and more apparent, showing that the East must, sooner or later, abandon a certain share of the trade of the country to its enterprising Western neighbors.

IN REFERRING, some days since, to the Louisiana case, we cited the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the celebrated DORR case as conclusive of the law in the matter, and as being altogether on the side of the President, in the course he has pursued in putting down the Louisiana rebels. The Boston papers now publish a number of extracts from that decision, and these extracts fully justify the view we took of it. The Supreme Court, it will be remembered, was then Democratic, TANEY was Chief Justice, and all the other judges were Democrats. The decision, therefore, is a Democratic one, and has all the more force from the fact that all the judges but one concurred in it. The Court held, in that case, that the question as to who was Governor of a State was not a judicial but a political one; and it was for the President, alone, to determine who was, in his opinion, the legal Governor of any State, when the President, in the exercise of this power, has recognized any one as the Governor of any State, the person so recognized is the *de facto* Governor, and it is neither lawful nor proper to take up arms to oust him, or to use force in trying to overturn his government.

This is the law as interpreted to us by a Democratic Court, in Democratic times and under a Democratic President; and such being the well-settled law of the land, President GRANT was but exercising his constitutional privilege in recognizing KELLOGG as the lawful Governor of Louisiana, and was thoroughly justified in using the military force of the Government to put down an armed rebellion against a lawful State authority.

IN 1844, Louisiana was carried for POLK against CLAY, although the State had previously been strongly Whig in its proclivities; and it was discovered, when inquiry was made as to what caused the change, that the Democrats, by colonizing an immense fraudulent vote in the parish of Plaquemine, had stuffed the ballot boxes with a sufficient number of fraudulent votes to carry the State for POLK. The Whigs of that day protested against and exposed the fraud; but they never once thought of taking up arms to remedy the glaring crime that had been committed, nor did the Democrats scruple for one moment to avail themselves of all the benefits resulting to them from the practice of it. They have never, to this day, been able to throw off the odium incurred by the outrage; and they never surrendered the ill-gotten gains of that first instance of successful cheating in elections.

Again, in 1868, when the State was under Democratic sway, the most glaring and outrageous frauds were committed by the Democrats of Louisiana to enable them to carry the State for SEYMOUR. In a large number of parishes the negro voters were either altogether disfranchised, or the votes which they cast for GRANT were openly and unblushingly counted for SEYMOUR. The New York *Tribune*, when GREELEY was alive, frequently cited the table of these election results as proof that the State was carried for SEYMOUR by frauds too clear to be questioned or denied, and a revival of one of those old editorials of his would go a good way, to-day, towards demonstrating that the Louisiana Democracy are not only adepts at election frauds, but are incapable of holding an honest election.

And yet, these men who cheated CLAY out of the electoral vote in 1844, and who likewise cheated GRANT out of it in 1868, now have the impudence to set themselves up as the friends of a pure election, and they take up arms to put a bogus State government into office upon the stale plea that they were cheated in the count! If there was any cheating done in that State, *they* must have done it, judging from the character they established for themselves in 1844 and 1868. Those who claim equity, in court, must show equity; and those who clamor for honest elections must themselves show clean hands. Burglars and thieves have never been allowed to set themselves up as conservators of property; and until the world changes its ideas of propriety and right, it will not permit the ballot-box stuffers of Louisiana to put themselves forward as the champions of honesty in elections.

AT ABOUT regularly recurring intervals, Prince BISMARCK is made to figure in the cable dispatches either as the restorer or as the disturber of peace among his neighbors. Lately he was represented as busy with a scheme for reestablishment of order in Spain, and now he is said to be troubling Denmark. He has been expelling Danish subjects from North Schleswig, and he has a plan for incorporating Denmark with the German Confederation. This latter scheme is believed to have originated or at least to have been first made known to the world by a prominent newspaper of Vienna. Among other reasons assigned by it why BISMARCK desires Denmark, is the advantage he hopes from the control of the Danish navy and from the possession of the Danish colonies. Naturally, the French press was much delighted with the scheme, or rather with its exposure, and of course, as reported in Paris dispatches of yesterday, the French press has received authentic advices from St. Petersburg which represent Russia as greatly irritated at the audacity of BISMARCK in presuming to entertain such a project. Russia, it seems, will never permit Germany to hold the key of the Baltic, and we are told incidentally that the Russian opposition to the German policy in Spain is due to this cause, that is, to the feeling excited by the German attempt to gain control of the Baltic.

As to the expulsion of Danes from North Schleswig, it is probably a matter easily explained to the satisfaction of the Danish cabinet. Though likely enough BISMARCK would be pleased if he could peaceably invite Denmark to the Emperor, there, report of his having lately made overtures to CHRISTIAN the Ninth to that effect is very improbable. As a local German contemporary remarks, BISMARCK is too skilfull a diplomatist to commit so gross a blunder. Knowing the Danish people, he knows that they would oppose the project with one mind. The same contemporary then recalls the fact, that about the end of 1863, when, with the death of FREDERIK VII. the Schleswig-Holstein question became prominent, King CHRISTIAN seemed inclined to join the German Bund of that time. For this proposed step there was a motive readily intelligible to those who understand the Schleswig-Holstein question. But if he had joined the Bund his position would have been very different from his position as a member of the present empire. His sovereignty would have remained intact; whereas by uniting with the empire he would cease to be independent both within and outside of his kingdom. In those days also the Danish navy would have been of considerable importance to Germany, and would have added to the King's influence as a member of the Union. At present, the Danish fleet, consisting of six or seven vessels, none of the first-class, would add but little to the strength of the German navy. As to the Danish colonies, Greenland and St. Thomas, it is not to be supposed that they are at all vehemently coveted by the Berlin Government. Neither the ships nor the colonies furnish a motive of much force in favor of the alleged scheme. And yet little Denmark, with its "key of the Baltic," would be a very pretty addition to the greatness and power of the new empire, and if Prince BISMARCK doesn't cherish the scheme ascribed to him, or seek to carry it out, doubtless the reason is that he knows its accomplishment is impossible without war.

A STRANGE SECT.

One of the German colonies in Brazil has lately been the scene of a fanatical movement which vividly recalls some of the Anabaptist excesses of the sixteenth century. In the settlement of St. Leopoldo a man named MAURER, some years ago, took up his abode. Though so illiterate as to be scarcely able to write his own name, he called himself Doctor MAURER, and professed to cure all, even the most malignant and inveterate diseases, and his pretensions were at first as prosperous as the pretensions of quacks are wont to be. The people gathered around him in crowds and cheerfully bought his nostrums and advice at the extortionate prices he asked for them. But they soon discovered that their dearly bought medicines and counsels did them more harm than good, when Dr. MAURER'S revenues ceased to be satisfactory. He seems, however, to have made up his mind that he would derive his living from the stupidity and superstition of his fellow men, and one mode of utilizing them having failed, he presently adopted another. He at once resolved to found a new religious sect. Some of its distinctive features are entire independence of the State, community of goods and women, the uselessness of all school knowledge, and hence, no recognition of laws, and death to all who decline to accept the new religion.

In preaching these doctrines Dr. MAURER was greatly aided by his wife, who, in fact, seems to be the very center of the new system. She gave herself out as the CHRISTUSIN, that is, the female CHRIST, and impressing the people by means of somnambulistic paroxysms, she speedily gained over a great multitude of followers. Among others was a man named KLEIN, who assumed the position of pastor or spiritual guide of the flock. He is apparently a real clergyman who had been driven from different churches for immorality, but by audacity and glibness of speech had succeeded in founding another settlement in St. Leopoldo. He is credited with the suggestion that all the people of the colony should be forced to unite with the new sect, and that those who after joining withdrew from it, should be punished for their unfidelity with death and the destruction of their property. When ever suggested it, the rule was adopted.

Early in the progress of this strange sect, a number of educated families in the colony, who foresaw the perils it threatened, warned not only the Brazilian Governor of the province, but the authorities in Rio Janeiro, of the necessity of taking some steps to arrest the movement. These warnings, though repeated again and again, were, however, disregarded, until at length the movement resulted in a regular insurrection.

It may be well to explain that the colony of St. Leopoldo consists of the little town so called, and of a great number of isolated farm houses lying around it at various distances, from two miles to fifty or sixty. A young man belonging to one of these outlying farms, who had been for a considerable time a member of the sect, left it in disgust, and betook himself to the town where he found employment as a tailor. One evening, while at work by the light of a lamp, he was shot dead by some one from the street. A few days afterwards a more atrocious crime was committed. A small farmer, living about nine miles from the town, who had been driven by threats to unite with the sect, had abandoned it, whereupon his lonely dwelling was, one night, surrounded and set fire to by a numerous band of his late co-religionists. Of the family, consisting of the husband, wife and five children, the only one to escape was a boy of sixteen, who, though severely wounded as he rushed from the burning house, succeeded in hiding himself in a neighboring wood. Among the murderers was the farmer's own brother. When several similar outrages had been committed, and in response to fresh appeals from the colony, the Government at Rio Janeiro ordered a body of troops to proceed to St. Leopoldo, besides calling to arms the able-bodied men of the colony. It also issued an order for the arrest of the leaders of the sect. But these measures did not prevent the burning of thirteen farm houses and the slaughter of those who dwelt in them, on the night of the 26th of June; in which atrocity the fanaticism of the sectarists was signalized by outrages offered to the dead.

On the advance of the troops against them the entire sect became an organized band of robbers apparently resolved to do all the mischief they could. The band contains only sixty-four men, but the women and even children of ten years are armed and take part in resisting the troops, and all fight with fury and pertinacity, that in the first battle forty soldiers were either killed or wounded; a result which inflamed the fanatics with fresh enthusiasm and resolution. At last accounts they had thrown up strong fortifications in a naturally strong place in a forest, where they had been joined by a number of Indians disaffected towards the Brazilian Government, and where it was feared they might be able to hold out a good while. Among the prisoners taken by the troops was the pastor KLEIN, who having instigated the atrocities mentioned above, naturally proved himself a coward in battle, by voluntarily becoming a captive. Two members of the sect arrested as spies in St. Leopoldo showed great firmness, saying that "people might kill their bodies but their souls would at once return to the CHRISTUSIN." By next mail from Brazil we may or may not hear of the end of the revolt.

The German paper from which we draw the foregoing facts suggests the resemblance of the movement to Mormonism. But it must strike many as on a small scale much more like the movement at Munster for the establishment of the Kingdom of Zion, headed by JOHN of Leyden and BERNHARD KNIPPERDOLLING. To be sure, great is the difference in many respects, but the spirit seems the same.

LORD DUFFERIN, Governor General of Canada, has lately visited his Indian subjects in their settlements on Lakes Huron and Superior, and has been received by them with great demonstrations of respect and loyalty. In the village of Oskweken extraordinary preparations had been made to honor the representative of the Queen; guns were fired, the houses were decorated with flags, and in a lodge expressly put up for the occasion the chiefs from a wide circuit of country assembled to welcome Lord DUFFERIN and express to him their contentment with English rule. They reminded his lordship that, in the struggle between England and the United States, their fathers had poured out their blood in streams for the maintenance of English power, and they assured him that if England should ever again need the services of the Six Nations, the sons would do as their forefathers had done. We have, said they, full confidence in all our treaties with you, for not one of them has ever been broken.

Some of the newspapers see in this reception of the Governor General and in the language used by the Indians severe though undesigned condemnation of the Indian policy of the United States. We do not doubt, as we have often said, that Americans might derive some useful lessons from the mode in which the English to the north of us have managed the red men, and from the success which has attended it. They have been more careful than we to treat the Indians justly. Indian complaints against white men have been more respectfully listened to and more impartially dealt with. Thus Indian wrongs have been righted so uniformly that those who suffer outrage or injustice of any kind never think, as a general rule, of retaliating upon aggressors before appealing for redress to those white men in authority from whom they have a right to expect it. The practical results of this policy have been such as would be expected by persons who know the Indians to be human beings endowed with a keen sense of justice, and therefore capable of feeling injustice as intolerable wrong. In British territory Indian massacres are unknown, the most secluded settler lives in peace with his Indian neighbors, and the traveler traverses Indian hunting grounds in absolute safety.

It must, however, be remembered that in British territory there has never, or at least very seldom, been such a pressure of white emigration upon the Indians as has been common on this side of the line. The Englishmen seeking fortune or livlihood along the Indian frontier have been few in comparison with the Americans who are continually urging their way towards the West. In this populous tide ever dashing against the boundaries of lands possessed or claimed by the Indians, all classes are represented; men of violent and ruffianly habits are numerous, often indeed so numerous that there has been no force sufficient, however well disposed, to control or regulate them and either to prevent or to punish acts of injustice or wrong committed by them. Under the conditions of American frontier life, there is no reason to suppose that any other energetic race would have behaved better towards the Indians than Americans have done.

Another circumstance to be taken account of is the difference between the Indians of the plains and the Indians with whom, for the most part, the British to the north of us have had to do. It may well be doubted whether with Sioux, Comanches and other such fierce and warlike savages to deal with, the British could have got on much better than Americans have done. It must also be remembered in justice to ourselves, that we too have the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Osages and other relatively pacific tribes, who might, on special occasion, give a representative of the President as flattering a reception as Lord DUFFERIN has lately enjoyed at the hands of the remnant of the Six Nations.

THE Republicans of Oneida county, New York, the home of ROSCOE CONKLING, passed the following significant resolution at their recent Convention:

Resolved, That history confirms the wisdom of the unwritten law enacted by the example of our forefathers, that no President shall be continued in authority for more than two terms; and that the history, ample and that of all parliamentary governments prove that the services of legislators are rendered more valuable by experience.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Barclay, widow of President Van Buren, died suddenly at Newport a few days ago.

Speaker Blaine has gone to Wisconsin to talk to the inhabitants of Oshkosh about "Municipal Taxation."

An ex-rebel General, O'Neal, who served under Stonewall Jackson, is shoveling dirt on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway.

Mrs. Polly Light died recently at Scarsmont, Me., supposed to belong to the centenarian flock, though the only light she could bring to bear on her own age was her marriage in 1780.

The latest mediumistic news is that Lord Byron has revived his start-not-nor-deem-my-spirit-fled club in the other world, with a large accession of choice spirits with whom he is in daily visiting.

The new part which "Juliet" Nelson has been studying and means to act in this country, during the winter, is "Isabella" in "Measure for Measure," a play which hasn't been on the stage since the great Mrs. Siddons' day.

A Georgia gentleman, ninety-six years of age, has never seen a steamboat, a railroad, a telegraph or a printing press, though he is a successful farmer, has been always married, and has raised a family of eleven children. Bob Toombs lives in Georgia, but it isn't he. Its a citizen.

There are several "parties of the name of Cox" already nominated for Congress; St. Julien Cox, in Minnesota; Jonathan D. Cox, in Indiana, and John R. Cox, in Maryland; the two first, Democrats, the last a Republican. Will they crow at Sunrise or at Set of election day?

An estimable young lady in Massachusetts, Miss Lauriana Cross, committed suicide recently, under the melancholy induced by reflecting on a curse, pronounced by her grandfather against her father, that his daughters shall die in sorrow, if not in shame, before they are twenty, and the sons shall be cut off in infancy."

Senator Pratt, of Indiana, has been compelled to suspend his arduous labors in the Indiana campaign by reason of an attack of hemorrhage of the kidneys, and has retired to his home. His condition is not considered alarming, and his political friends confidently predict his re-election by the Legislature to be elected next month.

An Indianapolis paper tells a very affecting and romantic story about one "Maud Vernon," a sewing-girl in a shirt factory in that city, who turns out to be an illegitimate daughter of Captain Wellington, of the English Royal Navy, by Maria de Selva, a Portuguese lady of rank, and now heiress to $80,000 left her by a repentant father.

A curious and almost incredibale story comes from Springfield, Mass. It is that a child four years old, ejected a frog five inches long, last week. Froggy endured the operation for a while, but soon expired. The child has been sickly for two years past, and the doctors have been unable to afford relief, for reasons which are obvious. It is supposed the frog was swallowed by the child while drinking brook water.

A Mr. Levy Farndon has been prosecuted at Notting Hill, London, for practicing as a physician without being registered. He pleaded a degree of M. D. from Philadelphia, which is not recognized. American graduates will do well to remember that no one can legally practice medicine or surgery in Great Britain until duly registered by the Medical Council.

Wages at Blast Furnaces.

To meet inquiries which are frequently received at this office, we have prepared with care the following table of wages paid for furnace work in various iron-producing sections of the country. Our sources of information are reliable, and the figures given are correct. It will be observed that the highest wages are paid at Pittsburgh:

CLASSES OF WORKMEN	COKE. Pittsburgh*	COKE. Near Pittsburgh†	ANTHRACITE. Schuylkill Valley, Pa.	ANTHRACITE. Lehigh Valley, Pa.	ANTHRACITE. Hudson Valley, New York.
Keepers	$2 75	1 99 7-10	$2 08	$2 00	$2 00
Helpers	2 00	1 56 9-10	1 95	1 60	1 62½
Top fillers	2 00	1 56 9-10	1 60	1 80	1 62½
Clinkermen	2 00			1 70	1 62½
Ore fillers	1 90	1 56 9-10	1 50	1 70	1 72½
Ore helpers	1 90	1 56 9-10			1 62½
Coke fillers	1 90	1 56 9-10			
Coke help'rs	1 90	1 56 9-10			
Hot-blastmen	2 00				1 62½
Laborers	1 58	1 25 5-10	1 00	1 25	
Engineers	3 70	1 44 1-10	1 15	1 30	1 43 1 50
Assts. Engineers		2 47 2-10		2 08	2 50 2 34
Firemen	2 70	2 23 4-10			1 60 1 62½
Assts. firemen	2 20				
Carpenters	2 25	1 71 1-10			
Stockers				1 20	
Cin'rers	1 90			1 50	1 50*
Cin'rers, etc.	1 90			1 60	1 62½
Iron carriers				1 54	
Water'ers (helpers)				1 75	
Machin'ts	2 00				2 00
Iron men (weighers)					
Cranemen	2 00				2 50 1 75
Night foremen					2 07½
Bilkham's	2 85				
Foreman	3 125				140 00

*Wages per day.
†Wages per month.
‡Wages per day, and fourteen cents per ton for all make over ten tons.—*Iron and Steel Bulletin.*

The total coffee crop in all the producing countries for 1874 is set down at 9,000,000 cwts., and the assumption that there will be no scarcity in any of the markets of the world, is considered good grounds for expecting a speedy decline in prices.

FINICAL. A wealthy church in Massachusetts has been without a pastor for two years, during which time it has heard eighty-five different ministers, and is still looking for the right man.

THE OLD SONG.

A little feast, a little fast,
A little hour of play;
A little caught, a little cast—
So runs the world away!

A little maid, a little yes,
A little wish 'twas "nay;"
A little weeping in the night.
So runs the world away!

A little wind, a little snow,
A little time to stay;
A little thought of former years—
So runs the world away!
—*Appleton's Journal.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Autumnal tints are deepening in the woods.

Rain or shine, it is always fare weather with car conductors.

The proposed tunnel under the Niagara river is to be 2,940 feet long.

China is about to be connected with the telegraphic system of the world.

Potatoes are abundant, and cheap—particularly small potatoes, that crop never failing.

Success, be it remembered, politically as well as otherwise, is the result of work, not words.

By paying the debts of the Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria spikes Bradlaugh's biggest gun.

The Louisiana State Auditor has given notice that all tax sales are suspended until further notice.

The present Commissioner of Patents, General M. D. Leggett, will soon leg it from his office, by resigning.

They are teaching telegraphy in the Girl's High School, in Baltimore. The pupils learn like lightning.

Under the new postal law the box-rents in all offices belong to the postmaster up to two thousand dollars a year.

The great millionaire merchant of New York is to build a hotel in Philadelphia. He will be his own Stewart.

The incurable idiot of the St. Louis *Dispatch* is never so happy as when making rhetorical grimaces at us.

The tribulation of the New York *Tribune* in attempting to run the politics of Pennsylvania, is something touching.

Weighty civilization. The volume of matter passing through the New York Postoffice averages sixty tons a day.

Bob Toombs is still prowling about Georgia with a bag of words, which he shakes and calls the noise they make ideas.

Colorado claims to be the grand sanitarium of the world. One-half of its population consists of reconstructed invalids.

Massachusetts Democrats must be droll fellows, for they actually profess to think that they are about to carry the State.

The vibration of the big St. Louis bridge from passing trains and even teams, is exciting considerable comment in that city.

Let it be borne in mind that if the Republicans of Pennsylvania do not sweep the State this fall, it will be thir own fault.

There are fairs in every direction; county, district, State and Territorial exhibitions of material wealth and industrial achievement.

There were fifty-three deaths from cholera infantum in Boston, last week. What an extent and depth of mourning this simple fact implies!

There will probably not be another Democratic rebellion in the South, now, until more Democratic successes in the North inspire a new hope.

"Down in the coal mines." The deepest coal shaft in this country is six hundred and sixty-feet in depth. It is near Pottsville, in this State.

The Internal Revenue receipts are estimated at $9,000,000 for the present month. These duties are derived chiefly from whisky and tobacco.

The Chicago *Legal News* has just reached the close of its sixth year. It is one of the best legal periodicals in this country, and is edited by a woman.

The readjustment of postmaster's salaries under the old law is held to be good until June 30, 1876, unless a special readjustment is asked for.

There is a marked improvement in the shipbuilding trade of the Clyde, resulting, in a great measure, from the fall in the iron and coal market.

The long-disputed question of the boundary line between Connecticut and New York is about to be settled by a suit for the benefit of the oystermen.

Cremation has its advocates in Washington Territory. It is performed by putting drunken Indians in a wooden jail, and then burning the building.

Practical good. The extent to which the postal money order system is employed is shown by the fact that last year nearly $75,000,000 of orders were issued.

Newark, New Jersey, is a wonderful city of manufactures and financial strength. In no one instance has a bank, insurance company, or other corporation failed.

The true cause of the industrial embarrassment under which New Orleans suffers, is to be found in the diversion of certain lines of trade which it once enjoyed.

The Government is about to carry out the provisions made at the last session of Congress for the extension of the life-saving system to the coasts of Maryland and Virginia.

The editor of the *Courier-Journal* is in danger of going crazy mad because of his egregious failure to make the cause of the whole South.

Favorable reports have just been received from the mining expedition which left Boston last April for the gold mines of Cayenne, French Guiana. The mines are said to y ield abundantly.

There is to be an entirely new issue of two, five and ten dollar notes by the Government. The last issue comprised about the most hideous specimens of engraving that ever were seen among men.

In saying that "our first duty is to keep down the Democracy," Gerrit Smith states the political question of the time in one sentence, which is as emphatic for its truth as it is easy of comprehension.

The time for the beating of swords into ploughshares is still in the future. Last year Christendom paid, for the support of the war system $2,000,000,000, and for missions, during the same time, only $5,000,000.

Encouraging. With the single exception of general hardware, the general mercantile trade of Chicago, at the present time, shows an actual increase of from five to twenty-five per cent. over that of 1873.

Work on the revised statutes has at length been begun at the Government Printing Office. It will be pressed forward as rapidly as possible, in order that the edition may be ready by the time Congress assembles.

The little forest town of Snohomish, Washington Territory, has a library of several hundred volumes, a scientific collection that is constantly increasing, and a lyceum before which there is a lecture delivered every week.

As a general thing army officers are not easy men to interview. The whole information which a New Orleans reporter got from General Emory the other day may be summed up in the single classic phrase—"Get out, instantly."

Did not Halleck sing truly when he sang:

——"In the autumn time
Earth has no holier and no lovelier clime?"

Thus far during the present year, as compared with last year, the decline in the foreign export trade of Boston amounts to $8,161,991.

AN EXCEEDINGLY useful and interesting contribution to the statistics of the country is the Statistical Atlas of the United States, compiled by General Francis A. Walker, under the orders of Congress, and now about to be issued in parts. Part first, which is yet in process of preparation, will consist of maps illustrative of the physical features of the country, including river systems, forest growths and the like, while part second will illustrate important facts in respect to the population of the country. The series of charts constituting part third, which appears first, relate wholly to health and vital statistics, and may be divided into three classes, the first including six maps, four of which illustrate by varying shades of color the relative prevalence of diseases, while two others show in the same way the relative birth rate and the local excess of males or of females in the distribution of the population. The second series and the total the relative excess of males or females in the native and foreign population of each State, the distribution by age and sex of the population, and the distribution by age and sex of the deaths occurring in each State, while the third series show the distribution by age and sex, for each State, of idiocy, insanity, blindness, and the total number of these unfortunate persons in each State. The entire work is of great value as showing up an immense amount of dry but important statistics in a most entertaining manner, as well as for furnishing an excellent example to the statisticians of the future, who will doubtless endeavor to idiocy, insanity, Walker's brilliant success in thus vivifying the dreary columns of a census report.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL E. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

SOUTHERN JEWELS.

Characteristic Utterances of the Rebel Press and Speakers.

"DRAW A BEAD ON HIS CRAVAT."

At a public meeting in Selma, Alabama, a few days ago, ex-Governor Watts was one of the principal speakers, and in his address, after detailing the story of how he at one time before the war owned two hundred negroes, and how he cared for and protected them, and how he loved dear old "Aunt Matilda," who had nursed him, he said: "I don't want to hurt her or her race; it's these carpet-baggers and scalawags whom we will put down; at New Orleans they picked out and killed these *white* rascals who *lead* the poor black dupes, AND SO WE WILL DO HERE"—which sentiment was received by the loyal audience with "tremendous cheers." He further said: "White men, you must wake up. We cannot and will not take everything. I like the negro. He is not to blame; it is the white rascals that lead him. I here announce to the negroes (for I see some present) that at New Orleans not one of them was killed, and we will not hurt you here *but when we do commence let each one of us pick out one white Radical* and slay him—'draw a bead on his cravat.' We can't stand everything." To which the meeting gave long and deafening cheers; and yet, when sentiments of this kind are uttered and applauded by leading citizens in a public meeting, we are told that the condition of affairs is peaceable, and that there is neither prospect nor indication of any outbreak or attempt to interfere with the rights of any citizen. "To pick out our white Radical and slay him," and to "draw a bead on his cravat," may be harmless amusement to the members of the White Leagues of Alabama, but it indicates a sad and deplorable condition of society, not only to be deprecated, but which merits prompt and severe rebuke.

BLOOD, BLOOD—MORE BLOOD!

The cry is blood, blood, more blood, as witness the spirit of a leading article in an issue of the Selma (Ala.,) *Times*, of September 2:

"The sole absorbing question now is one of blood; and, in the language of the immortal Stephen A. Douglas during the rebellion of the English in Chinese seas, 'blood is thicker than water.' The white people of Alabama feel it, and woe to the white man in the State who has forgotten his race and lineage. He may be successful, and in this section he may get the petty office and the emolument for which he sacrifices himself, but he will forfeit for all time to come branded as an apostate to his race, a traitor to his State, and the seller of his birthright. The white man now who can go with the negro party has no right to expect a white man to speak to him, and he should be made to feel to its depths the degradation and disgrace which he has brought upon himself. Heretofore the lines have not been drawn, but now the mark is made, and the man who selects the negroes as his companions should be made to associate with them for all time to come, in church, State, and social life."

POLITICAL.

State.

The Norristown *Defender*, one of the organs of the Democratic party in Montgomery county, refuses to indorse the nomination of E. L. Acker for Congress.

The Cambria county Democracy met in convention at Ebensburg on Monday, and nominated Hannan and Buck for Assembly, Barney McVeigh for Prothonotary, and W. H. Rose for District Attorney.

At the Democratic county convention held at Mercer, on the 18th inst., James Sheakley, Esq., of Greenville, was nominated for Congress; A. McDermitt, Esq., of Mercer, for President Judge; Charles Heydrick, of French Creek, E. Dennison, of Hickory, and Mr. Henlan, of Sharon, for Assembly.

The Republicans of Berks county have nominated the following ticket, which, the Reading *Times* says, is composed of exceptionally strong men, worthy the confidence and support of the whole party: For Congress—Charles B. McKnight. For Assembly—City—Samuel Frees, (another to be supplied). For Assembly—County—Nathan S. Kemp, Maxatawny; William R. Smith, Hamburg; William Trexler, Longswamp; Adam H. Gernant, Ontelaunee. For Sheriff—John B. Holloway, Amity. For District Attorney—M. L. Montgomery, Reading. For County Commissioner—Wm. Call, Reading. For Director of the Poor—David Fox, Reading. For Prison Inspector—John H. Gernant, Ontelaunee. For Auditor—Lewis Brinton, Reading. For County Surveyor—Samuel M. Rea, Reading. Cyrus T. Fox, Esq., of Reading, was chosen Chairman of the County Committee. The selection is a most excellent one, and we shall look for a lively campaign.

General.

Attention, Democratic newspapers. The New Orleans *Picayune*, Democratic organ in Louisiana, says: "They tell us that our disorder and turbulence have prejudiced the Democratic cause at the North. Well. Who cares?"

The "People's" movement, in Illinois, appears to be a failure. It was got up as a bob to the Democratic kite, and having served that purpose is gradually fading out of sight. "Independent" movements always run that course.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: Some one has given currency to the report that Col. John W. Forney is travelingin Europe as the agent for and at the expense of the Centennial Commission. This is a ridiculous falsehood, and we are glad to perceive that Col. Forney brands it is such. He has gone abroad at his own cost with the intent to enjoy himself, and he has chosen as a Philadelphian to make a strictly private tour in the Centennial, to advocate that enterprise whenever he has had an opportunity to do so.

In a recent speech at Columbus, Hon. George H. Pendleton used the following translation from the classics:

"The gates of hell are open night and day,
Smooth the descent and easy is the way;
But to return and view the cheerful skies,
In this the task, the mighty labor lies."

The only inference to be drawn from the above is that the Democratic apostle, once known as "Young Greenbacks," has at last been compelled to acknowledge that while his party has found that the descent to hell is easy, it is unconscionably hard sledding to reach this climate again.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

It was too much for him. Human nature is tolerably tough, but it will shatter sometimes and send its intellectual parts flying off into chaos. He is the editor of the Atlanta *News*, and he read the dispatches from New Orleans the other night. He expressed his opinions in head lines. The first was "Liberty!" Then, "Oh! God be Praised!" Next followed remarks, in big type, to the effect of "One Manly Blow After Eight Years of Degrading Submission!" "Not Against the United States, but Against Despotism!" "Georgians, Look to Your Arms and Prepare!" Then came this sweet and touching bit of poetry:

"Oh! Liberty, can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy gen'rous flame?
Can bolts and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?"

We knew how it would be. He has arisen by this time and girded on his armor. He will soon be in New Orleans. He will there find that the new revolution has melted away like the baseless fabric of a dream. He will make a speech, then he will go home and make some more speeches, and condole with the bellicose Toombs.—*Baltimore American.*

NEW YORK.

Republican State Convention.

The Present Officials Renominated by Acclamation.

A Succinct and Honest Platform of Principles.

UTICA, N. Y., September 23.—The Republican State Convention met at the Opera House at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. Wm. H. Robertson. Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy was made temporary Chairman, and proceeded to address the Convention. At the conclusion of his remarks the usual committees were appointed and the Convention took a recess till 2 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock. Edwin D. Morgan was elected President, with a Vice President from each district. On the appearance of Mr. Morgan upon the platform, he was greeted with cheers. His address to the Convention, upon taking the chair, was greeted with great applause.

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR.

General Sharpe, of New York, said that the Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, he moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor, and he moved the renomination of his Excellency John A. Dix by acclamation. [Loud applause.] Col. Spencer, of New York, seconded the motion and suggested that the delegates rise when voting. The Chair called on the Convention to rise, and then put the question. There was an unanimous "aye," with cheers.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

General Batchellor nominated, for Lieutenant Governor, the present incumbent, Major General John C. Robinson. [Loud applause.] Mr. Woodford said he came to the Convention to do all in his power to further the nomination of Gen. Batchellor. In behalf of every friend of Gen. Batchellor, he now seconded the nomination of Gen. John C. Robinson. [Applause.] The motion was carried unanimously by acclamation, and the result was received with great applause.

A delegate proposed that the Convention rise and give three cheers for Dix and Robinson, which was done.

THE REMAINDER OF THE TICKET

was completed by the renomination of the present incumbents, as follows:

State Prison Inspector—Ezra Graves. Canal Commissioner—R. M. Stroud. Associate Judge of Court of Appeals—Alex. S. Johnson.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following platform was adopted:

FIRST—That the Republicans of New York reaffirm the principles so often approved by the people, and point to the past achievements of their party as a pledge that it is equal to every new requirement.

SECOND—That we demand obedience to the laws and the full protection of every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights against the assaults of Ku-Klux assassins and White Leagues revolutionists, who are encouraged by every Democratic success; this protection to be given by the States if they can and will, but if the States fail, by the General Government, in strict conformity with the Constitution and laws.

THIRD—That an armed attempt to subvert the recognized government of a State is revolution, and revol

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 23, 1874.

The money market is without special change. The same conditions last reported are observable. The supply of money is still ample, if not over-abundant, and the demand, which of course is inexhaustible in one way of looking at it, is readily met with ease unless the conditions are exceptional.

In the stock market the movement is still upward; on the speculative list Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central has attracted especial attention, and the fortunates who bought ten days ago at 8 are to be congratulated at their good fortune. The strength that the stock market exhibits is not strange when the low rates for money are taken into account, and the fact that the country, although slowly, is recovering from the depression that attended the great panic. During the past year there has been a widely extended liquidation, which culminated months ago, leaving the business of the country on a safer basis than it has rested on since the previous great settlement which followed the crisis of 1857. Caution prevails in every department and new engagements are entered into very carefully. The result is that while we have not the expanded volume of business which characterized trade in many years during and since the war, we have a safe business doing with only such debts contracted as can be easily met. The only disappointment which prevails is that the recovery from the panic has been slower than was hoped. But what has been lost in the matter of time, has been compensated in that there is nothing to fear from the reaction which surely follows a rapid rebound.

There is a large business reported, at the money centers, in railroad bonds. The heaviest business has been in Union Pacifics, which advanced 1¼ per cent. for the firsts, ½ per cent. for the land grants, and ¼@½ for the new sinking funds. Central Pacifics sold at 92. New York Central firsts were in demand at 108, and the sixes of 1883 at 95½@96¾. Toledo and Wabash Convertible sold at 57. Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central firsts advanced 1¼ per cent., selling up to 72¼. Morris and Essex firsts were sold up to 108. Chicago and Northwest Gold Consols sold at 77½. Albany and Susquehanna firsts at 103½. Michigan Southern Sinking Funds at 103½, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific sevens at 106¾.

—The California papers complain of the scarcity of small silver coins to an extent that keeps them at 2½@3c premium. The Government is asked to turn out more of them to relieve what some are disposed to regard as a "corner." Is this one of the fruits of disconsing Richardson and silver resumption?

—Mr. Edwin M. Lewis, trustee of the house of Jay Cooke & Co. bankrupts, gives public notice that, pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States, a second general meeting of the creditors of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. will be held at the Assembly Hall, Broad street, Philadelphia, on the 6th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Joseph Mason, Register in Bankruptcy, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

As all meeting, or adjourned sittings there of, the last examination of the bankrupts will be passed.

The accounts of the trustee, and statements in writings of the bankrupts as to the causes of their insolvency, etc., have been filed with the Register at his office. No. 131 South Fifth street, where they are open to the inspection of creditors. A full report of the condition of the estate is in preparation, and will be furnished to the creditors, as well as filed, prior to the meeting.

—In the Superior Criminal Court of Boston Charles H. Bullard, alias William A. Judson, alias James P. Welles, was arraigned on an indictment charging that he with others "did, on the 30th of November, 1869, in the night-time, break and enter the Boylston National Bank of Boston, with intent then and therein to commit the crime of larceny, the said Bullard and others then and there not being armed with a dangerous weapon, nor making any assault upon an person then being lawfully therein, no person lawfully therein being put in fear, and divers internal revenue stamps of the United States of America of the amount and value of one hundred thousand dollars, and divers bonds of the United States of America to the amount and value of four hundred thousand dollars, a more particular description of which said stamps and bonds is to the jurors unknown, of the property, goods and chattels of the said Boylston National Bank of Boston in said building then being found, did feloniously take, and carry away, against the peace of said Commonwealth, and the statute in such case made and provided." Bullard pleaded not guilty, and District Attorney May called the trial to be fixed in a large sum, and stated that he could not say whether any of the money stolen would be recovered or not. Judge Putnam thereupon ordered Bullard to find sureties in the sum of $100,000, in default of which he was committed to jail. No time was assigned for trial, and the case will not to be brought up at present. The prisoner is a man about forty years of age, of medium size, dark complexion, with moustache and side whiskers, and a keen, bright eye.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 26, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	109⅜	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119½		119½		119½
5-20's, 1862	112		112¼		112
5-20's, 1864	113¼		113¼		113¼
5-20's, 1865	113¾		113¾		113¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	113¼		113¼		113¼
5-20's, 1867	116¾		116¾		116¾
5-20's, 1868	116¾		116¾		116¾
10-40's, coupons	117¼		117¼		117¼
Currency 6's	120½		120½		120½
New 5 per cents	111¾		111¾		111¾
Registered 6's	103½		103½		103½
Western Union Tel.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Pacific Mail	47¾		48	48¼	48¼
Adams Express	107		107		106
Wells-Fargo Express	61		61		61
American Express	61¾		62		60¾
United States Express	64		64		64
New York Central	101¾	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Erie	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Michigan Central	75		75		77
Michigan Southern	77¾		77¾		77¾
Illinois Central	97		97		97
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	87¾		87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago & North'w'n	28		28		28
do preferred					
Rock Island	102¼		102¼		102¼
St. Paul, common	33¾		33¾	34	34
Wabash, common	26¾	26	26	26	26
Ohio & Mississippi	26		26	26¼	26
Union Pacific	26	26	26	26	26
Chicago and Alton					98
Boston, H. & Erie					
Harlem					127
Hannibal & St. Joe	27				
C. & I. C.	71¾				71¾
Tennessee, old	71				74
do new	71				74
Carolina, April	17				17
do July	17				17
Missouri 6's	94¼				94¼

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a Central 5½'s		
Pennsylvania scrip	103½	
Reading 6's		
Oil Creek 6's		
Lehigh Valley	82¾	83
Allegheny Valley	89½	90
Central Transportation Company	44½	44¾
Empire Transportation Company	55	
P. C. & St. L. m'tge bonds	69¼	69¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 23, 1874.

The general trade movement to-day was fair in nearly all departments of trade. Business in some branches was quite active, while in others transactions are rather slow, and the aggregate of trade was not above the average.

In the dry goods trade, the Pittsburgh wholesale and jobbing houses are transacting an active business, which does not fall much below the average of former years. Prices in this line, are somewhat reduced on leading makes of cotton goods.

The trade in hides and leather continues very dull, as prices not materially changed from the quotations that have prevailed for some time past. It is to be hoped that times will improve in this line of business soon, as it has felt very severely the results of the recent depression in general trade.

Groceries are active, and trade in that line is quite brisk, at firm prices. Sugars continue very firm and in strong demand at the advanced rates. Coffees are steady, and strong at unchanged prices.

In grain and breadstuffs to-day, the principal interest was centered on corn and oats, which underwent a sharp advance, and closed 2@3c above the opening figures. Transactions were somewhat checked by these advances, but holders were quite firm. Wheat transactions were rather limited, and prices are not changed. We noted a reduction of 20c ₱ bbl in the prices of flour made by our local millers.

The country produce market was moderately active, with butter scarce and higher. Cheese is also in very light supply, with quotations advanced ½@1c ₱ lb. Potatoes are weak under the influence of exceptionally large receipts. Peaches, which have formed so leading a feature for the past month, are now nearly out of market. Eggs are stronger and higher. The provision market is only moderately active, but the stock is very light and prices are strong. Many dealers are sold closely up, and by the time that the new crop comes in, the old stock of hog products, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, will be nearly exhausted. We note below several alterations in the prices of provisions.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours are as follows:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,945	7,540	16,185
Apples, bbls	304	257	561
Cheese, lbs	430	493	923
Corn, sks	1,140	1,741	2,931
Wheat, sks	3,238	1,993	5,231
Barley, sks	1,022	689	1,702
Rye, sks	680		680
Oats, sks	18,060	8,809	27,289
Butter, pkgs	103	219	322
Bacon, lbs	561		561
Bacon, sks	515	496	1,011
Potatoes, bush	22,327	19,833	42,160
Hay, bales	4,394	1,521	5,915
Ice, tons	450	636	1,086
Peaches, crates	5,559	1,490	7,049

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The principal interest in the grain market to-day centered in corn and oats, which were very strong and active. No offers

Wheat—Is in rather light supply, the receipts for the past week being only 3,238 bushels against 5,000 for the week previous; but the receipts seem to be fully up to the demand as prices do not gain any strength. We quote as follows: Choice Kentucky and Ohio white wheat at $1 30@1 31 ₱ bush; Michigan and Ohio amber at $1 28@1 30; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 10@1 18.

Corn—Was quite excited. Sales were made at the close of the market yesterday at 59@60c for high-mixed and yellow, but in the morning there was a sharp advance to 62@63c, and late in the afternoon holders were generally asking 64@65c, with no sales that we heard of at the outside figures. The market was fairly quotable at 62@63c ₱ bushel for high-mixed and yellow, and 60@62c for low-mixed. There is little or no car corn in market, and quotations are nominally regular for prime yellow. Receipts are 4,200 bushels last week, against 2,575 bushels for the preceding week. There have been some offerings of new corn, for future delivery, at 58c, but this is much above the views of buyers, who do not feel justified as yet in paying more than 60@62c, until the character of the crop is more fully determined.

Oats—Were also very strong, and advanced 3@4c during the course of the day. We note sales on the street yesterday, and early this morning, at 61@62c, but a very material advance was soon made, and holders refused to sell under 64c, some asking 65c. We learned of transactions at the advanced prices, but 62c was offered and refused for mixed corn in the afternoon. We report sales at 61@62c per bushel for white, and 59@60c for mixed, made before the advance. The market is now quotable at 63@65c per bushel for prime white; 62@ 63c for mixed. The receipts of oats are very much fallen off, being 22,200 bushels last week, against 57,700 bushels for the preceding week.

Rye—Is scarce, and there is a strong demand at 85@86c 0c. Receipts this week, none; last week, 1,700 bushels.

Barley—Is steady and transactions are moderately active, with quotations at $1 15@1 20. Receipts this week 1,700 bushels, against 2,500 bushels the previous week.

Sales—We note sales of grain as follows:
1 car Ohio white wheat.....$1 18
1 car shelled corn, high mixed.....92
1 " " mixed corn.....94
1 car white oats.....62
2 cars white oats, to arrive.....61
2 cars mixed oats.....60

FLOUR—Receipts continue large, being 16,185 barrels for the past two weeks. Transactions are active and prices generally are firm. We quote as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin and Iowa red winter old, $6 75@7 00; new do $6 50@6 75; choice brands of Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are reduced 20c ₱ bbl, as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 30c out ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts continue quite large, and prices lack strength. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $19 00@21 00; inferior do not quality any wrought. We quote as follows: Choice Kentucky and Michigan and Ohio extra at $1 30@1 31 ₱ bush; Pennsylvania red winter $1 10@1 18

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874.

WANTED—A COPY OF THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL OF AUGUST 22d, 1874, to complete our Files.

THE article which we publish to-day from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* on the Southern situation reads like the ravings of a fool, but it is a fair embodiment of Southern Democratic sentiment. Read it.

THE Ohio Democrats nominated a confirmed drunkard as their candidate for Supreme Judge. The Democrats of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, present as their candidate for the bench, a legislative rooster and blackmailer. Birds of a feather flock together.

ACCORDING to the latest published statistics of the British iron trade, this important industry is falling off in a very appreciable degree in all departments, while in iron and steel the decline in exports amounts to nearly twenty-five million dollars.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says "the whole South prefers an empire or king" to the present form of government. By the "whole South" it means the whole Democracy, and we believe it. The Democracy of the country is monarchical in all its tendencies, and if "the empire" ever comes, it will come through its agency.

PRESIDENT GRANT is a pretty good limner. At least those "turbulent and disorderly persons" down in New Orleans instantaneously recognized their own features as outlined by the Executive. He commanded them to disperse within five days from the date of his proclamation—and they scattered immediately—a remarkable instance of rare self-knowledge, was it not?

GENERAL EMORY had no legal authority for promising the Louisiana rebels that they should not be prosecuted, if they laid down their arms. They *should* be prosecuted, and the leaders among them promptly and properly punished. Rebellion is not a crime to be trifled with; and a few executions now, would do more to restrain it, hereafter, than any other remedy that can be thought of.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

"It is safe to say that, had the Southern people known in 1865 what was in store for them, they would not have laid down their arms, and should not have laid them down."

It is also perfectly safe to say that if they want to try it again, they can be accommodated; only let them take notice, in advance, that there will be no foolish clemency shown to the surviving leaders next time.

BOSTON, Providence, Detroit, Cleveland, and some other manufacturing cities, East and West, have lately passed ordinances prohibiting the use of steam whistles within the limits of their respective corporations. That these "devils" are an insufferable nuisance hardly anyone in his senses will for a moment dispute, and the question naturally arises why, if other cities can get along without them, Pittsburgh cannot do so also?

WE LEARN from the Philadelphia papers that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company contemplate such a change of the face of their stock certificates as will very materially interfere with the rascally swindle of raising the number of shares, if it does not entirely prevent that cunning species of fraud. It is proposed to have the denomination in the centre of the face of the certificate printed in large letters in colored ink, with which guide any raised certificate would be detected by the receiver at a glance.

WAYNE county is Democratic to the backbone, and is usually good for from 400 to 700 Democratic majority. It is to such counties as this that we look for the representative men of the party; and it is not, therefore, surprising to learn that its Democratic county convention lately nominated WILLIAM H. DIMMICK as its candidate for Judge. DIMMICK was a member of the Legislature, last winter, and was compelled to resign to prevent expulsion for engaging in an attempt to blackmail the banks. The Legislature could not tolerate such a man; but the Democrats of Wayne prefer him to any one else.

THE Internal Revenue Bureau has just taken steps to collect a large amount of delinquent taxes due from some twelve or fifteen of the principal railroads of the West. The total amount of these delinquencies is stated at one million three hundred thousand dollars, made up of unpaid interest on bonds, taxes on dividends that have been paid but never returned, and of other items of profit, as in cases where moneys that are properly taxable under the head of receipts have been returned fraudulently as having been expended in improvements. They should all be collected, to the uttermost farthing. To defraud the Government of its just dues is as much a crime as to rebel against its rightful authority.

WITH the advance of the fall season the proofs multiply in support of the opinion heretofore expressed in these columns that for the next six months at least we may expect an unusually tranquil money market. Noting the cessation of the drain on the Bank of England, the *Financial Chronicle* of last Saturday says:

"If ten millions of gold should still be needed from us, we can, without perturbing or crippling our own monetary movements, export that amount of gold or more with ease. Thus the danger is taken away that monetary trouble here might arise from the failing reserves of the Bank of England. On the contrary, our monetary position will, in all probability, be improved by the continued tide of investment which sets this way from the other side of the Atlantic."

THE Democrats are guilty of their usual unfairness in representing CHAMBERLAIN, the recently nominated Republican candidate for Governor of South Carolina, as one of the MOSES gang. That, he is not and never was. He has done his best, hitherto, to resist and overthrow the corrupt practices of MOSES' administration, and his nomination was accomplished by those who want to see the affairs of the State honestly conducted. This was conclusively shown by their making Congressman ELLIOTT the head of their Executive Committee. He has, from the first, insisted that none but pure and honest men should be put forward, and if he is satisfied with CHAMBERLAIN, the friends of a pure Government in South Carolina need not be afraid of the nominee. The Boston *Advertiser*, we notice, speaks of CHAMBERLAIN in the highest terms, and the Republican papers at the North that were at first inclined to doubt, are rapidly coming up to the work of appreciating him properly.

WE HAVE received from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics an advance synopsis of the report of our foreign trade for the month ending June 30, 1874, and for the twelve months ending the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1873. There was a decrease in the imports of merchandise in 1874 of $74,729,969, an increase in domestic exports of $64,519,031, and a decrease in foreign exports of $596,864. The movement of specie and bullion shows a decrease of $14,205,830, and in foreign exports of $8,772,809. The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse June 30, 1874, was $83,705,753, against $77,383,978, June 30, 1873, being a decrease of $17,878,225. Allowing for the differences in the warehouse account, the exports for the fiscal year 1874, exceed the imports by $39,293,021, while for 1873 there is an excess of imports over exports of $101,155,939. The returns of exports of Canada, which are not yet corrected, will increase the aggregate exports for the fiscal year several millions more. We are beginning to get the balance on the right side of our national ledger.

THE Democrats of the State of New York have placed themselves, voluntarily, under the lead of Tammany Hall. No other political organization in this country ever attained to the evil reputation which clings to Tammany. The simple name is sufficient to suggest the idea of corruption, fraud, violence, and whatever is vile and nasty in politics. It is the very embodiment of political villainy; and when it is remembered that it has been led by TWEED, and that it is now led by such men as JOHN KELLY, JOHN MORRISSEY and FERNANDO WOOD, it is impossible to credit it with any better reputation under its present leaders than it had under its old management. TILDEN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is the present head of Tammany. He was nominated in obedience to its commands, and the party in the State has surrendered to it just as rabbits and birds submit to the malign influence of the serpents which charm them. It is a melancholy sight to see a great party submitting itself thus to the control of a corrupt organization, headed by blacklegs, bruisers and bummers; but it is consoling to know that the people are intelligent enough to keep any such combination from being successful.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT CINCINNATI.

There is at present a railroad bridge over the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, and it is abundantly sufficient to carry all the railroad traffic that is likely to offer itself at any time within the next hundred years. Yet it is proposed to build a second bridge over the same stream, within a mile of the other, and to the permanent obstruction of river navigation at that point.

When the present railroad bridge was first proposed, and before it was built, the coal men and others interested in the navigation of the Ohio, protested against it, and did their best to prevent its erection.

Their resistance was in vain, although they secured important modifications of the plan, and those now using the river as a national highway have to guard constantly against the numerous dangers to which they are subjected by the piers of that structure, and are frequently unable to save themselves from loss or injury by coming in contact with them.

And now it seems the danger is to be doubled. There are to be two bridges to struggle with, instead of one; and if, when the new bridge is built, the navigator of the Ohio should be able to pass the Scylla of one bridge, he will by no means be certain of being able to avoid the Charybdis of the other.

Is it fair to subject the navigator of the Ohio to such difficulties? Is there any real necessity for it? We think not, and satisfied that this new project is nothing but a job, and that a new railroad bridge at Cincinnati is totally unnecessary, we call upon the rivermen to lift up their voices, in time, against this new outrage upon their undoubted rights.

Congress, recognizing the unquestioned fact that the Ohio river is a national highway, and that the people of the nation have an undoubted right to its unobstructed use, has provided by legislation for regulating the erection of bridges over it. Under this legislation, the plans of all new bridges proposed have to be submitted to a Board of United States Engineers, and their report upon such plans has to be approved by the Secretary of War.

Such a board was appointed upon this project, and they examined the sites proposed, as well as the feasibility of the undertaking. The rivermen appeared before this board, and stated their objections so clearly and forcibly that it was thought the members would report against the bridge as not only being unnecessary, but a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river.

We are, therefore, greatly surprised to learn, as we do from credible authority, that the engineers, or a majority of them, *have reported in favor of the bridge, and that their report is now in the hands of the Secretary of War.*

If, then, our rivermen are awake to their own interests, they will see that they must act promptly, and bring all their batteries to bear upon the Secretary of War at once. That functionary cannot refuse to hear them; and we beg of them, for their own sakes, as well as for the general interests involved in the free navigation of the Ohio, that they will make themselves heard effectually. There is no need whatever of a second railroad bridge at Cincinnati, and this fact should be made as clear as possible to the comprehension of the Secretary of War.

It is important, just at this moment, to recall to the minds of our people the severe struggle that occurred between the river interests and the owners of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge in the early part of 1871, over the construction of that bridge—and how, after a bitter fight, the company was compelled to raise the channel span to a height of one hundred feet above low water, at an additional cost of some half million of dollars.

The affidavits and other evidence then submitted showed conclusively that the damage to coal and other tows, by reason of the obstruction created by the piers, would each year be very large, and that in the heavy freshes, the very time when the barges would be run down the river in the greatest numbers, the strong current would make it almost impossible for them to avoid these piers. This side of the question was so ably presented and strongly urged that at one time it seemed that the repeal of the charter, and the loss of a couple of million of dollars by the removal of the bridge, would be required by Congress. The representatives of Cincinnati were especially active and determined in their opposition, and our large coal interest, seeing the peril involved, worked manfully to compel such a length of span and height of pier as would reduce the danger to navigation to the minimum.

Pursuant to the requirements of the act of March 3, 1871, the plan of the bridge was changed; and it is but just to the managers of the work to say that they have met the public convenience in every possible way. They have transported passengers and freight at very low figures, have opened the bridge to the use of all the railroads centering at Cincinnati, and in other ways made the bridge an open highway on terms just to all interests. In this connection, it is known that when the Cincinnati Southern Railroad was projected, and the question of crossing the river was discussed, the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company offered to the trustees the use of the bridge for the new road on the basis of actual cost, or else to sell them an interest in the property on the same basis. But for reasons best known to the trustees themselves, the offer was declined at the last moment.

There is no pretence that more than one bridge is required to accommodate the business. The present structure can amply accommodate all traffic that can be brought there by ten times the number of roads now built or projected; and yet it is proposed to place a second structure not more than a mile from the present one, so that it will be impossible for boats towing heavy barges to safely navigate the stream when the current is running with only ordinary velocity. In other words, a trade that is worth many millions of dollars annually to this city is to be embarrassed, obstructed and in a measure destroyed, not to serve any public purpose, but simply, it is rumored, to serve private interests and advance the price of property near the proposed bridge for the benefit of the owners.

We call upon our Coal Exchange, Pilots' Association and other interests, to promptly protest against such an outrage; and we ask the Secretary of War, who has the power under the act of December 17, 1872, to withhold his approval of the plan, on the ground that the free navigation of the river will be materially injured thereby.

The plan of the bridge and the report of the Board of Engineers, are now, as we have already stated, before the Secretary, and prompt action is necessary if we would avoid the threatened evil.

STRIKING UNSCIENTIFIC.

In the annals of the British Association for the Advancement of Science the most remarkable and memorable incident of this year's meeting will not be either Professor TYNDALL'S opening address or Professor HUXLEY'S lecture on Animal Automatism or Sir JOHN LUBBOCK'S lecture on the relations of Insects and Flowers. Doubtless the circumstance which the members of the Association, as well as the Irish public will recall with most satisfaction, will be the part performed by the Association in terminating the strike in the linen manufactories of Belfast. Belfast, as most people know, is the great depot of the linen trade of the North of Ireland, as it is also the chief seat of the manufactories of both linen and cotton. As we have at hand no recent statistics of the linen business, we cannot give any precisely accurate statement of its present importance. A few years ago there were between thirty and forty steam mills in the city and neighborhood, a single one of which employed twelve hundred men, whose wages amounted annually to £20,000. The prosperity and life of Belfast depend upon the industry, and when the British Association met there in August the city was enveloped in gloom by the strike of the workmen which had then continued during many weeks. Neither the men nor the employers were inclined to give way; all attempts at compromise had not only failed but seemed to widen the difference, and there was no prospect of an adjustment of the question in dispute. It was a mere question of wages, and probably neither in Belfast nor elsewhere had any one thought of the possibility that the scientific body which had just assembled, might be the instrument for its solution. Such, however, proved to be the fact.

One "section" of the Association is devoted to the investigation of the economical sciences, and at the meetings of this "section" the subjects of capital, labor and wages having been ably treated in the presence of a miscellaneous audience, including both employers and workmen of the linen industry, members of each class seem to have been simultaneously struck with the folly of their controversy. As a contemporary expresses it, both parties were led to see the unscientific character of the position they had assumed. The result was a frank and full discussion of the strike before the economical section of the Association, by representatives of each side. Some employers were members of the section and the workmen were "specially" though "not officially" invited to attend. Thus the interposition of the men of science, if it could be called interposition, was as informal as possible, and there was no room for the suspicion that they took any other than a purely scientific and benevolent interest in the dispute. This indeed was so evident that both parties were soon willing to submit the whole question to the President of the section, SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, agreeing to abide by his decision. He, however, was unwilling to assume so heavy a responsibility, and the disputants soon arrived at a satisfactory understanding merely with the aid of occasional suggestions by the scientific gentleman present. At the dawn of the next day all the mills were in full operation.

The settlement was a genuine triumph of science and sense over ignorance and passion. In nine cases out of ten, or, we may say, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a strike is an utterly unscientific proceeding, inasmuch as the strikers defy clearly defined and well-established principles of economy and ethics. Indeed, strikes may be said to be *always* unscientific, as in the exceptional cases allowed for those who render the strike necessary, violate laws as clear and prevalent as those violated by the strikers in other examples. About the general rule there can be no question that strikes are ruinous to both parties, to those who buy as well as to those who sell labor. Just so far as they reach, they diminish production, thus striking at the life of society. They discourage enterprise, both directly and indirectly, causing in capitalists a state of mind wholly antagonistic to the spirit which contributes most largely to business activity and so to the comfort of all classes. They cause capital to be consumed without return, leaving costly machinery to rust and rot, and valuable material to lie idle or go to waste. They often narrow or completely destroy great fields of industry, compelling buyers to resort to other places, even to foreign countries, for what they want, and in that way strikers favor strangers, or even foreigners, at the expense of neighbors and countrymen.

Movements which produce these effects are certainly unscientific, as they fail to work out the purpose of their authors, and are therefore comparable to machinery in the construction of which the laws of matter are neglected or unskilfully applied. They are farther unscientific as their contrivers for the most part fail to consider or take account of the strength and resources of those whom they seek to conquer by means of them. The striker has only labor to sell, and labor, as was long ago remarked, is something that will not keep; unlike many other things having a money value, it cannot be stored up and held in reserve until the state of the market undergoes a change. It must be sold immediately or it is wasted. And yet those who have this perishable, perishable commodity wherewith to buy food, raiment and lodging, engage, often on frivolous grounds, in conflict with rich employers who have at command so many resources as easily to defy their antagonists. The employer can apply his money in a half dozen or more different ways over which the employee has no control, and he can thus frustrate the aim of the striker. Suppose, however, the employers in any branch of industry to yield to the demands made upon them for increased wages until their profits are reduced to a minimum, nothing is more certain than that, in the resulting absence of competitors for labor among employers, wages must soon be reduced to very low rates. Thus, whether the striker falls or succeeds in carrying his point, he has no reason to be proud of his method. As an impressive illustration of the sacrifice of value involved in a strike, it is stated that the loss incurred by the linen workers of Belfast in their recent strike of six or seven weeks amounted to a million of dollars.

THE WHITE LEAGUE.

The White League is but the KU-KLUX in another shape. It is the same in purpose as the KU-KLUX organization, and differs from it, mainly, in a change of name. It is a military organization, extending throughout the South, whose sole purpose is revolution, and whose sole motive is to establish a reign of terror throughout the South that will drive the negro into his former condition of servitude. The whole burden of Southern complaint, when properly understood, is a complaint against negro citizenship and negro voting; and the late attempt to revive the rebellion means that the negroes should again become a subject race. Disguise it as you will, that was what PENN and MCENERY were after, and that is what the White Leagues throughout the South mean. They are too wise, *until the Northern elections are over*, to cope with the armed force of the United States; but their present submission is a mere feint, and the war will be resumed the moment it appears that the Northern Democracy are in power again.

That the movement in Louisiana was not for the purpose of establishing a government alleged to have been chosen in 1872, is apparent from the fact that, in attempting to establish their bogus State government which, as they alleged, was chosen at the last election, they left out *one* of the men then alleged to have been chosen, *simply because he was a negro*. What was called the "Fusion" ticket, alleged to have been really chosen in 1872, contained the name of a negro named ARMSTEAD. If PENN and MCENERY were chosen at that election, so was ARMSTEAD. Yet they excluded him from their programme, as is proven by the following extract from a special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*:

"Armstead, the negro candidate for Secretary of State on the McEnery and Penn ticket, declared elected by the fusion boards, has not been called upon to discharge the duties of his office under the Returning Board. His place is filled by E. J. Ellis, a white lawyer."

We thus find the White League in arms to force a man into an elective office who did not, at the election, receive a single vote!

That these men have submitted, temporarily, to the Government, with the determination to resume their hostile attitude after the fall elections, is also clearly apparent from the present course of their Northern coadjutors. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper in the West, calls them "the Louisiana Idiots," not for their rebellious acts, but for their precipitancy. Their rebellion is all right in its eyes, but was begun too soon. It says:

"Let the misguided New Orleanists tell the country the truth about the things they are compelled to endure; but their excessive readiness to jump to arms in time of peace, is their formidable foe. *The road to peace and good government lies through the success of the Democratic party.* Let not their follies make them the enemies of their friends."

The "things they are compelled to endure" are negro suffrage and negro citizenship, and they are bluntly told that their road towards relief from these is to be found only in Democratic success at the polls. They have been importuned, accordingly, to postpone further action at present, because it hurts the party at the North; and MCENERY'S surrender to EMORY means simply that they desist, for the present, solely to oblige their Northern allies.

If, therefore, the people of the North want to encourage these White League murderers the way is easy. The success of the Democratic party is the success of the Ku-Klux. If, on the contrary, they want peace and order restored on the basis of the Constitution, and the maintenance of the rights therein guaranteed, they will rally to the support of the Government, and by a Republican victory in the fall elections put an end to Southern violence.

THE PATRIOTISM OF BUCK. McCANDLESS.

On the very day that the Rebels entered and sacked Chambersburg, Gen. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, wrote the following unpatriotic letter to the Secretary of War:

No. 520 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 21st inst., informing me of my promotion to the position of Brigadier General of Volunteers. This appointment I decline to accept. In order that my motives for so doing may be clearly understood, I will state that when those who administer the Government, re-adopt the original intention of prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union, I, together with hundreds of officers and thousands of men—at present out of service—will be found ready and willing to return. Until such time, I consider the post of honor to be the private station.

WM. MCCANDLESS,
To Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adj. Gen. U. S. A.
JULY 30, 1864.

With a Rebel army within 150 miles of Philadelphia, he declined to serve in the army in defense of his country! His allegation in this letter that the National Government was *not* then prosecuting the war for the restoration of the Union was as false as his refusal to fight for its restoration was unpatriotic. "Let no such man be trusted."

WHEN JAMES BUCHANAN was President, the National Government, being short in its revenues, put a loan of twenty millions on the market, and failed disgracefully in placing it. No one wanted it, and the few bonds that were taken were placed at an enormous discount. The financial reputation of the Government, under a Democratic administration was so bad that capitalists would not trust it. This was in 1858.

In 1874, under a Republican administration, the Government has been able to negotiate several hundred millions of five per cent. bonds at par, to refund, with the proceeds, an equal amount of six per cent. bonds. The credit of the Government, under Republican rule, is first class, and just the reverse of what it was under BUCHANAN.

Again, under BUCHANAN, in the early part of 1861, a formidable rebellion against the Government was begun, and could easily have been checked or put down by the exhibition of firmness on the part of the National Government. But BUCHANAN failed in showing the necessary pluck. He was in doubt as to the powers of the Government, and therefore folded his hands in silence, and let the rebellion go on. The result of his inefficiency and cowardice in the hour of peril cost the nation four years of war, the loss of thousands upon thousands of lives, and the expenditure of billions of treasure.

Under Gen. GRANT, a Republican President, a similar rebellion has lately broken out and been crushed within the five days' limit named by him. Promptness, pluck and a firm confidence in his power has thus saved us from another fearful war.

Thus is shown, in two memorable instances, the difference between a Democratic and a Republican administration of the Government. Under the first the nation loses both its credit and its power, and under the other it recovers both.

THE manufacture of lumber on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries during the past season was over 1,000,000,000 feet, one-fourth the entire product of the United States. This large amount, however, has been put on the market at prices leaving so small a margin of profit for the producers, that in many instances, the returns received for the lumber were insufficient to pay the stumpage. Hence, the lumbermen of Wisconsin and Minnesota have recently held conventions and agreed to unite in reducing the cut of pine timber for the ensuing season thirty-three per cent. Even then there will be a large stock of lumber on the market at the close of the present season, and numbers of lumbermen and organization propose to curtail their operations next winter from a third to one-half. In Minnesota and Wisconsin alone, twenty-five thousand men are directly employed in lumbering, and a quarter of a million people are dependent upon it. The lumber interest pays taxes to sustain our Government, its laborers are clad in goods on which a tariff is laid, and the machinery used is subject to a duty. It, is, therefore, clearly entitled to protection against the cheap labor of the provinces, the machinery of foreign manufacture, and the competition of industries that is not taxed for the support of our Government. But the Pittsburgh *Post*, speaking for the Democracy of Pennsylvania—in which State the same great business interest gives employment to many thousands of people, and yields large revenues to the Government—virtually declares that the proposed Reciprocity Treaty, under whose provisions Canadian lumber would be admitted into the United States free of duty, is a matter of no concern whatever. Isn't it patriotic?

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts, the scene of the late fire-horror, is the greatest cotton-manufacturing center in the United States, representing a larger amount of invested capital, and manufacturing more yards of cotton-cloth, than Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester combined. The number of cotton manufacturing corporations is thirty-four, owning forty-four mills, having an incorporated capital of $14,870,000, but an actual investment of some $25,000,000, and running an aggregate of 29,521 looms and 1,289,788 spindles, employing over 15,000 operatives, consuming annually 133,000 bales of cotton, and paying out monthly for wages $300,000. The entire number of cotton spindles in the United States is 7,132,415, of which 5,508,308 are in New England. Fall River, therefore, has over one-sixth of all the spindles in the country, and nearly one-half of all those in the New England States. The city is also largely engaged in other manufactures. It is one of the most thrifty and prosperous communities to be found anywhere in the country.

THEY are showing their hand in Kentucky, also. A Democratic Congressional nominating Convention in Todd county of that State, a few days ago, peremptorily refused to consider an anti-Ku-Klux resolution offered by a member who labored under the singular delusion that the Democratic party was a party of law and order. Probably the scales have now fallen from his eyes.

PERSONAL.

And now it appears that the story that Whitelaw Reid has been very ill with brain fever is utterly without foundation.

Mr. Dodge, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has been ill some weeks, in New Hampshire, with pneumonia.

Returning to first principles. E. G. Ross, ex-Senator of Kansas, is now foreman of the press room of the Lawrence *Journal*. He occupied the same position eighteen years ago.

Reports are current in Philadelphia that George W. Childs, of the *Public Ledger*, and A. J. Drexel, the eminent banker, are negotiating for the purchase of the New York *Herald* establishment.

The friends of George MacDonald in New York city deny the report that he is going to make his permanent residence in this country. Recent letters from him express the hope that he may be able to visit us on a lecturing tour in the course of a couple of years, but he does not say a word about making his home in America.

General Emory, in command at New Orleans, was an officer of the regular army, and he resigned when the war broke out because, it is charged, he sympathized with secession. He subsequently re-entered the army, but when his nomination was before the Senate, confirmation was had with great difficulty and after a bitter fight.

Mrs. Martha Walker Cook, an author and poet, the daughter of Judge Jonathan H. Walker, of Pennsylvania, the sister of Hon. Robert J. Walker, some time Secretary of the Treasury, and wife of General William Cook, died the other day at Hoboken. She was for some time editor of the *Continental Monthly*.

A touching and curious incident is the purchase by Mr. Anderson, of Toronto, of the yacht "Foam," in which two of his sons were lately drowned near Niagara, and its destruction by fire. The paternal heart could not bear that the craft which had borne his sons to death should longer exist. He purchased it and burned it to the water's edge. There is something almost classic in this display of a father's love.

Surveyor General of Colorado.

Recent advices from Colorado represent that Colonel Searight, who was appointed Surveyor General, is performing his duties in the most satisfactory manner, reflecting honor upon himself and upholding the dignity of the Government. The New Castle *Gazette*, of Lawrence county, has this good word: "Col. Searight, who was appointed Surveyor General from Fayette county, is the most sensible of all the late Federal appointees. Realizing the fact that a community of gentlemen as intelligent and enterprising as the pioneers of this Territory must feel keenly the slight put upon them by the President, he has studiously refrained from participating in the quarrel, contenting himself with performing the duties of his office in a manner that merits the encomiums of all parties. I have repeatedly heard him spoken of highly by leading members of the anti-administration party. It may be asking too much of them that they should love one who is an instrument of punishment to them, but they certainly respect him. It would be well if others of the new appointees would follow his example, but they have, with hardly an exception, thrown themselves into the quarrel with a lack of discretion remarkable in politicians who assume to control a party organization."

POLITICAL.

State.

The Cambria county Democratic Convention meets at Ebensburg, to-day.

The Northumberland county Republican Convention will be held to-morrow.

The Dauphin County Republican Convention will be held on Tuesday, October 6th.

The Labor Reformers of Schuylkill county have concluded not to hold a county convention.

The Republican Senatorial Conference for the Twenty-first district—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—will meet in Bedford on Tuesday next.

"Latta, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Pennsylvania, is said to have a record—a *sheep* record—which accounts for his blatant tongue, we suppose."—*Dover (N. J.) Mail.*

Back-payster Speer has received his quietus at the hands of the Democratic Conference of the Eighteenth Congressional district, which nominated Mr. W. S. Stenger, of Franklin county, on the 18th inst.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand." There are two Democratic tickets in the field in Luzerne county, and it is altogether probable that the Republicans will elect their men for the county offices.

Following is the Prohibition ticket in Beaver county: President Judge—T. A. Shinn. Assembly—D. R. Blain, J. C. Evans. Commissioner—Abner Morton. Poor House Director—John Potts. Auditor—Abram Bestwick. Trustees of Academy—J. I. Frazier, J. H. Dungan.

The Bedford county Democratic Convention nominated the following ticket: Assembly—G. H. Spang, William Keyser. Commissioner—James P. Wishart. Poor Director—Samuel Beckley. Surveyor—Joseph Barkman. Auditor — William Staies. John Fulton, Esq., was recommended for Senate.

The following is the full Republican ticket in Montour county: Congress—Hon. Charles Albright, subject to decision of Congressional Conferees. Assembly—Jas. Cruikshank. Treasurer—Charles Fenstermacher. Commissioner—George M. Derr. Register and Recorder—John P. Bare. Surveyor—Eugene J. Curtis. Auditor—James McMahon.

It is said that the Philadelphia Democrats are highly incensed at the country Democracy for forcing their candidates upon the State Convention, and the result will be a light vote for Latta and Temple in that city. McCandless will be given a full vote, in order to show what would have been done if everything had gone right at Pittsburgh.

Following is the ticket nominated by the Republicans of York county, at their convention last week: Congress—Wm. McConkey. Senate—Wm. F. Smith. Assembly—W. H. Lanius, Alfred N. Michael, John W. Graham, Christof Kolter. District Attorney—Edward Chapin. Sheriff—Samuel Hay. Commissioner—James Anderson. Director of the Poor—Geo. H. Wolf. Auditor—John Underwood. County Surveyor—James Fulton.

The Republicans of Tioga county have nominated the following ticket: Congress—Sobieski Ross, subject to the decision of the Conferees. Senator—Butler B. Strang, subject to the decision of the Conferees. Assembly—John I. Mitchell, William T. Humphrey. County Commissioner—Edwin Klock. District Attorney—William A. Stone. County Treasurer—Thomas Allen. County Auditor—Albert M. Bennett. County Surveyor—Henry S. Archer.

The Luzerne Democracy are in a very inharmonious condition. There is a fight for precedence between Wilkesbarre and Scranton, which bodes no good to the party in that hitherto strong Democratic county. The same is true of the Democracy in Montgomery—also a strong hold of that party—where there is great dissatisfaction at the Congressional nomination, and where the prospects of electing a Republican to Congress are said to be very good.

Referring to the Harmer and Myers Congressional trouble, the Germantown *Telegraph* says that "Mr. Myers has no case, the Republican Executive Committee having decided that Mr. Harmer is the regularly nominated candidate. Whatever force of partisans Mr. Myers may have, the position in which he has placed himself is wholly unjustifiable, antagonistic to his party, and plays entirely into the hands of the enemies of the Republicans. Mr. Harmer will be re-elected by a handsome majority over *all* opposition."

The Republican ticket made in Delaware county is appended: Congress—Wm. Ward. President Judge—John M. Broomall. Members of the Legislature—Sol. W. May, Wm. J. Harvey. Prothonotary—Isaac Johnson. Recorder of Deeds—Charles P. Walter. Register of Wills—Thomas Lees. Commissioner—John B. Holland. Auditors—George S. Garrett, Charles Cheney. Director of the Poor—Talkley Harvey. Coroner—Wm. A. Minshall. Resolutions were adopted by the Convention indorsing the State and National Administrations and the course of Hon. Washington Townsend in Congress.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association, of Philadelphia, held a meeting on Wednesday, to consider the action which should be taken by the association in the approaching election in November. The subject was discussed at length, and the views of the committee will be placed before the association at its meeting to be held on Monday next. It is understood that no ticket will be formed by the association at the next election, but that all the efforts of the organization will be exerted in favor of Furman Sheppard, Esq., candidate for District Attorney, and in the direction of securing the election of competent and honest police magistrates.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: It is not only in Schuylkill county that dissatisfaction exists in the Democratic ranks; everywhere, all around us the same trouble is palpable. In Montgomery, in Bucks, in Berks, even here in Dauphin, where the Democracy are in a hopeless minority they cannot agree among themselves. A house divided against itself cannot stand. What possible chance is there for the success of such a party? Disagreeing in principle, disagreeing on all questions of national policy, the Democratic party is in the condition of the lost tribes of Israel. They are talked of, occasionally, as something that has or had a vitality, a living force, but anon are lost in the turmoil of politics and quietly disappear, only to reappear as something that has been buried after but never found. Precisely like Paddy's flea—when you put your finger on him he is not there.

In their County Convention yesterday the Democrats nominated the following ticket: Assembly—Charles Drake, (Liberal,) Washington; F. Stanford, Corry; Dani. Sayre, (Liberal,) Girard. Treasurer—N. T. Hume, Wattsburg. Commissioner—John M. Kuhn, Erie. Director of the Poor—Charles Sherman, Elkcreek. Auditor—D. W. Howard, Wayne. It would naturally be supposed that the lesson might have been learned by the Democracy from their attempts to draw votes from two parties by nominating candidates that belonged to neither. The belief that renegade Republicans possess any influence in the party from which they have departed has proved to be about the thinnest illusion that can well be imagined. On the other hand, to suppose that they can have weight with the Democratic party, which has received no favors from them, is too absurd for serious consideration. Regarded from every possible stand point, the ticket, if not weak, is certainly not a strong one. It is a good one to beat, and for this we ought to thank our Democratic friends.—*Erie Dispatch.*

South Carolina.

CALL FOR INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, September 18.—The Executive Committee of the Independent Republicans, who bolted on the nomination of Chamberlain, have issued a call for an Independent Republican Convention, to meet in Charleston, October 2d, to nominate a State ticket.

Maine.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 18,—The official returns from all but seventy-nine, mostly small, towns and plantations in the State, give Dingley 48,768 votes, and Connecomb 39,018; Dingley's majority 10,750. This majority will not be materially changed by the complete returns.

General.

On the very day when organized rebellion broke out in Louisiana, the Democratic newspapers were loudly asserting that there were no White Leagues in Louisiana. What do they think about it now, and about their own trustworthiness?

The Democratic convention in the 6th Congressional District, Kentucky, broke up in a row, so did the Luzerne county convention, in this State. A party that systematically encourages violence must naturally look for these demonstrations of violence in its own ranks.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is unhappy, and confesses that in that city the Democratic party is "cursed with some of the meanest and most scoundrelly creatures that ever afflicted a civilized community." Its party is afflicted in the same way in every nook and corner of the land.

General.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has achieved a world-wide reputation as the discoverer of Rise-Up William Allen, and for taking its Democracy straight, thinks that all that is now required to again consign its party to the lowest depths is a speech from Jefferson Davis.

Nineteen States will elect United States Senators this winter, including Vermont, Maine, Indiana, Nebraska, West Virginia, Louisiana, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

Judge Church, of New York, having said twice that "under no circumstances" could he be induced to run as a Democratic candidate for Governor, finally consented to run if he could be nominated unanimously. This reminds the Buffalo *Advertiser* of Artemus Ward asking the leader of a brass band how much it would cost to surprise him with a serenade.

The New York *Herald* correspondent at Tuscumbia, Alabama, gives an account of the social condition of Tennessee which does not promise peaceful relations of the whites and blacks. After a careful examination of the situation he thinks the white fire-eaters principally responsible for the troubles, and exonerates the negroes from a desire to provoke disorder.

A "Wisconsin Republican" writes a long letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, calling upon Senator Carpenter to withdraw his claims for a reelection, since his weight will "swamp" the party. He says: "There are scores of Republicans in the State who will bolt the party before they will support Carpenter. They do not hesitate to say that they prefer a voluntary political death to living as a political party with such a man for a leader.

The Democratic National Committee refuses to act on the suggestion of Senator Thurman, and to disavow the outrages of the Southern whites upon the miserable blacks. The party which defended the fugitive slave law; which participated in the burning of negro orphan asylums in New York, is firm in its faith. It is a party which supports assassins. Political casuists can draw their own conclusions.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* finding it difficult to make its readers understand its arguments in favor of social and political reform when couched in good English, falls back upon a dialect which is familiar to every son of the South. It now explains its meaning in this lucid manner: "The South has lost on the black suit always and always will; we cannot win on it; the very color seems fatal to us."

To the *World*, which sees no reason why the President should interfere to save life at the South, we commend the verdict of the Newark *Register*, a Democratic organ, which most patriotically exclaims: "Who calls the Republican party's war-time policies out of date? The stalest of that party's cries becomes eloquent in the presence of the riddled bodies of those six citizens of the Republic murdered for opinion sake."

Montgomery Blair having been defeated for the nomination for Congress in Maryland, because he was "not Democratic to the core," Mr. Blair will probably henceforth act with the Republicans, with whom he largely sympathizes. He says the Democrats are bigoted and non-progressive. They have not advanced a step in forty years, and as they have no leaders they are not likely to advance in forty years to come.

And has it come to this? The Atlanta *News* accuses the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of a desire to "pander to Northern prejudices by denouncing white men as marauders and desperadoes whenever a negro is killed." Shades of Clay and Prentice! If Watterson declines to summon Alexander St. Clair-Abrams to the field of honor, the Bourbons of Kentucky should disown him.

The White Leagues say they revolted because the oppressions of Kellogg's government were unbearable. The fact is, Kellogg has given Louisiana the best government the State has had since the war. The the character of his government had nothing to do with the outbreak. It came simply because a lot of ambitious politicians were misled by silly newspapers into believing that General Grant was so anxious for a third term that he would let the Southern politicians do as they pleased, in order to win their favor and their votes. They thought they "had things as they had been trying to get them for the past five years." The success of the White Leaguers shows nothing about the sentiment of the people—meaning by that the voters at the polls. It only shows that the reckless, the desperate, and the most warlike and courageous part of the people had, after thoroughly arming and organizing, a preconcerted movement, overawed the unarmed and peaceable and timid masses.—*Louisville Commercial.*

An "International Free-Trade Alliance" has been organized in New York city, of which the Deputy Controller of the city government is the secretary, which proposes to agitate for the entire abolition of all custom houses, and for raising the revenues of the National Government by direct taxation. This is going it a little too strong, even for the *Post*, which "cannot think this feature of their plan is wise." statesmanlike in the present state of the public opinion of the world," and argues that "free trade is not the opposite of customs duties, but the opposite of protection." As there is no civilized nation in the world that does not